

# Parish History

*SS. Peter and Pauls, Pilot*  
*St. James, Irwin*  
*Sacred Heart, Goodrich*

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ILLINOIS

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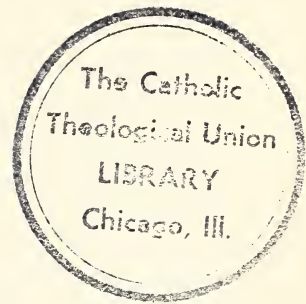


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POPE PIUS XI.





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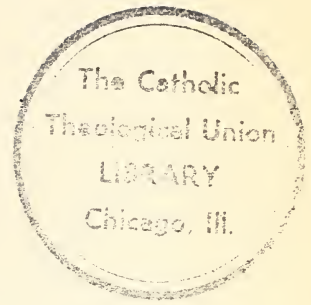


RT. REV. E. F. HOBAN, D. D.  
AUXILIARY BISHOP



REV. J. MEYER  
PASTOR OF SS. PETER AND PAUL'S CHURCH, PILOT, ILL.  
AND  
SACRED HEART CHURCH, GOODRICH, ILL.  
WHO COMPILED THIS HISTORY.



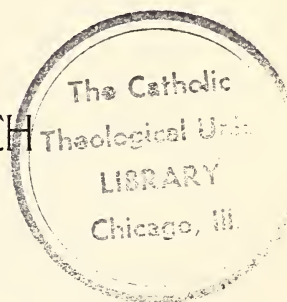




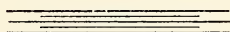
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HISTORY  
of  
SS. PETER AND PAUL'S CHURCH  
Pilot, Illinois

With An Historical Sketch  
of  
SACRED HEART CHURCH  
Goodrich, Illinois,  
and  
ST. JAMES CHURCH  
Irwin, Illinois



At One Time Forming One Parish  
Prefaced by a General Local History



APPENDIX

Containing a Synopsis of the Pioneer and Subsequent Parishes of the  
Catholic Parishes in Kankakee County

Pictures  
Photographic Views  
Pioneer Settlers' Map

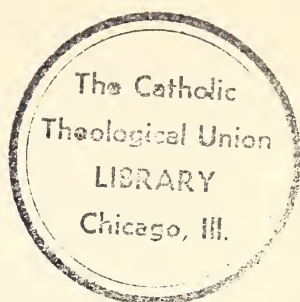
Now therefore, o my sons . . . call to remembrance the works of the fathers, which  
they have done in their generations.

I Machabees, 11, 50-51





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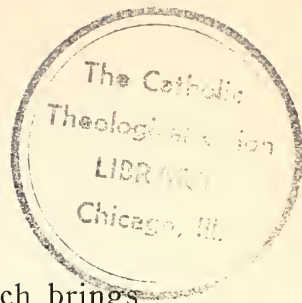


### *D E D I C A T I O N .*

*To the members of SS. Peter and Paul's Church, Pilot, of Sacred Heart Church, Goodrich, of St. James Church, Irwin, and to all interested the publication of these Memoirs and Chronicles of old Illinois Parishes is respectfully dedicated by*

*T H E   A U T H O R .*

Compiled in commemoration of the  
Golden Jubilee of SS. Peter and Paul's  
Church and the 25th anniversary of  
Sacred Heart Parish.



## PREFACE

**H**ISTORY, a fascinating word, history which brings us in close contact with those who have lived, labored and suffered in the past—a gratifying and most interesting study that can occupy the human mind. And the usefulness of historical knowledge can never be measured in terms of money. As it were, we go before the tomb and cry: "Lazarus, come forth"; the dead arise and one by one they pass before us to tell us the story of their lives. We may or may not share the views, ideas, opinions, sentiments of those who have lived before us, and as a matter of course not their human faults, mistakes, their shortcomings, but we can take advantage of their experience and are so much the richer for it. It is most appropriate that on the occasion of the Fiftieth Anniversary of a Parish we gaze back, turn our thoughts to the happenings of a half century period. Indeed the now living members of the Parish in question and especially the few survivors of those early days will rejoice with grateful hearts at this happy event. At the reaching of the golden milestone in the life of a parish it would not be out of place to compile a short history of its evolution, not an elaborate presentation of facts, but a simple truthful statement of the sequence of events; this is what such an occasion would suggest.

Ever since the early days of our appointment as pastor of the parishes of Sacred Heart, Goodrich, and SS. Peter and Paul's, Pilot, we have entertained the thought, the desire, which grew into the firm purpose of writing an account of their history.

Realizing the arduous task and difficult undertaking, and owing to the multifarious work imposed by the care of two parishes, the work had been somewhat postponed and delayed, although material for this narrative had been collected occasionally here and there until it was possible

to form an image of the character and ethical disposition of the pioneer settlers.

True, we have no great stirring events to relate and did not anticipate finding them, for happy is the institution working silently. It is the slow, silent development of religious life in mission with the civil progress of the community. We present this Parish History that it may be a great emolument for the present, and even more so for future generations. Let it be preserved in the annals of the family as a sacred treasure, as an incitement for the younger generation to produce and cultivate the sterling qualities of those zealous pioneers, who in the days of their own poverty have laid the foundation of wealth and religion for their descendants who stood fast in the days of joy and tribulation. "Ask thy father, and he will declare to thee: thy elders and they will tell thee." Duet. 32.7. The story to be read in the following pages will give a striking illustration of the staunch faith, indomitable will of the first settlers. The time has arrived when it becomes necessary to perpetuate their names and lineaments. We owe this to them as well as to ourselves. We cannot and dare not forget them. Obelisks, masoleums, monuments, carved statues have been the medium to perpetuate the memory of great men, but all these monuments are only objects of curiosity soon to crumble into dust. The tomb-stone in the cemetery erected to the memory of those who have passed to their graves may be destroyed, but not their lives recorded in history.

In presenting the Parish History to our readers we wish to express our indebtedness, personal obligations and heartfelt thanks to those who have so generously assisted us in this work by the contribution of valuable information, interesting reminiscences and rare incidents. We likewise wish to extend our sincere thanks to those who by their material assistance have made possible the publication of this historical record. We always met with a uniform kindness and courtesy. The list of the different contributors in these respects is too numerous to mention.

Finally may these few pages, which claim no literary

merit or excellence, be received in a spirit of lenient criticism, mindful that perfection is not of this world. We recognize the fact that we have done poorly and we submit this publication with many misgivings and pray the indulgence of the reader. The collection of material, gathered from different broadcast scattered sources, has been a task requiring patient and laborious research. Some dates and facts had to be omitted owing to insufficiency or total absence of definite and adequate information. We may congratulate ourselves for having been instrumental in preserving interesting facts and dates from utter obliteration.

If the book produces the intended good we consider our work amply repaid.

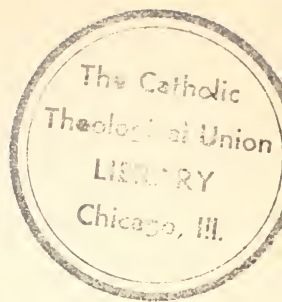
THE AUTHOR.





# *General History and Local Description.*

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The happenings related in the following pages took place in the Prairie state—Illinois—in the County of Kankakee—the “wonderful land” set apart from Will and Iroquois counties under the act passed in 1853. Here it was in the townships of Pilot, Norton, Essex, Salina, Limestone and Otto that our first settlers put up their tents. Originally the lands in these townships were prairie, with the exception of some which were covered with an excellent quality of timber. Pilot grove, situated on a hill in the beautiful rolling prairie stretching away in undulating folds as far as the eye could see, was a picture rarely found elsewhere and fully justifying the title of “Grand Prairie.” From a distance this grove loomed up massive and solitary, and in its prominence was a guide by which the early settlers were wont to direct their course over a prairie stretching out to the horizon, limitless as the ocean.

Norton township at the time of organization of Kankakee county in April, 1853, was a part of Vermilion county, but in 1855 it became with the town of Essex a part of Kankakee county, and in 1857 the territory comprising the present township of Norton was separated from Essex and given its present name, this territory also being called “Grand Prairie.”

Salina was a part of Limestone and taken from it by petition to the board of supervisors on April 27, 1854, and included in the town of Pilot. At that time it extended six miles east and west and over fourteen miles north and south.

Limestone is the only township retaining the original name given it by Iroquois county at the organization of the latter. As originally organized it included all the territory of Salina, Pilot and Otto, with the exception of

a small strip of land on the west bank of the Iroquois river and all of that part of Kankakee township lying south of the Kankakee river. The name originated from the fact, that the lands adjoining the river bore frequent outcroppings of limestone. The "barrens," meaning unproductive land, extend into the western portion of the township.

Otto township, formerly Dallas precinct, Iroquois county, was organized in 1856, having been taken off from the original townships of Aroma and Limestone in 1855. It was first named Carthage, but was changed to Otto in 1857, it being suggested that since there was an Aroma there ought to be an Otto township, Otto being a corruption of attar, the aromatic principle of the essential oil of roses. The thought grew from the appreciation of acres of prairie flowers surrounding the homes of the first settlers.

Essex in early days formed—with Norton township, Ash Grove township of Vermilion county (six miles wide and thirty-six miles long), with Danville as county seat. In 1851 the present towns of Norton and Essex were set off, this territory being called Essex and in 1855 Essex was transferred from Vermilion to Kankakee county and in 1857 this district was divided into two townships, the present Essex and Norton.

The first comers settled upon a soil of remarkable fertility. In fact, this part of Kankakee county, including other contiguous stretches of land, may be considered one of the most productive districts in Illinois. The face of the country is generally level. The soil of the townships of Pilot, Limestone, Salina and Norton may be classified into three groups, sand and marsh land, light black soil and heavy black loam. In 1920 and thereabouts land sells at an average of from \$250 to \$300 per acre, and more.

North of the above mentioned counties flows the beautiful Kankakee river. The so-called Horse creek, south of Herscher, flows through the district with different names: West Branch Horse creek, East Branch Horse creek, Granary creek. Horse creek empties into the Kankakee river.



No natural deposits of gold or silver are known to exist in the townships concerning us, yet we find valuable quarries of stone for building and other purposes. Near our district coal beds were discovered. The first coal mine was opened about 1858 near Morris, at a place called Gooseleg, where coal could be taken from near the surface.

When the first settlers arrived here they found a wide stretch of land covered with high prairie grass (4 to 5 feet) as far as the eye could reach, with no trees of any kind, except south in Pilot Grove, and north following the Kankakee river; miles of timberland, tracts of oak, elm, ash, hickory, maple, walnut, with an occasional group of cedar. In early days this timber was a great resource for fuel and building purposes, and while large tracts of this valuable timber have been denuded there still remain some. The main products in the townships which concern us are corn, oats, wheat and rye, with a preference for corn and oats.

The high prairie grass and thick timber were the stronghold of and offered shade for many kinds of animals. Packs of wolves and herds of deers could be seen. The wild deer fed in droves within full view of the parlor window—large flocks of sandhill cranes were numerous. The Kankakee river furnished fish in abundance.

We are told that in early days the children were wont to play with the young wolves which had been whelped in the nearby strawstack. Snakes of all kind—venomous prairie rattlers, coiled to strike, and harmless reptiles like bullsnakes 4 to 6 feet in length—were plentiful.

The prairie was the sportsman's paradise. The sharp crack of the rifle had so seldom been heard that deer were almost fearless and fell an easy prey. The wild prairie chickens rushed by hundreds into the simplest traps.

The climatic conditions were not very favorable to the first settlers, the land being covered with swamps and sloughs which were hotbeds for miasms or germs, the cause of sickness, especially of the so-called ague fever, with an after effect for weeks and months. The water

was unsanitary, taken from ponds and sloughs covered with yellow scum; the land being too wet in some districts, no wells could be dug. Winters were more severe than now, blizzards often lasting for three days and causing high snow drifts.

When our first settlers came to the district west of Kankakee they met an Indian tribe. In Pilot T. S., section 11, there was years ago a deep hole in which were found Indian weapons and arrows. These Indians were hunters and fishermen, and we yet find occasionally arrows along the Kankakee river. They had a reservation at Bourbonnais with Shabona as their chief. They stayed at Bourbonnais during the spring but in the fall moved to a place called Shabona in DeKalb county. They wore buckskin and deerskin and only the younger generation could understand the English language.

A great number of our settlers mentioned herein emigrated from Canada, others came from different European countries, principally from Ireland, and from the southern part of Germany namely from Bavaria and Alsace-Lorraine.

# *Pioneer Days.*

## Humble Beginnings, Facts and Incidents.

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"The chosen people of God are those who till the land."—Thomas Jefferson.

If the law or proverb is true that all beginnings are hard and difficult this is particularly true of our pioneer settlers. A tent, a sod house, or a log cabin was the first home. The log house—maybe—contained two couches superimposed, the forerunner of the Pullman car. The couch was haunted by snakes, which entered through the crevices between the logs. In the evening, at the time of retiring, rattlesnakes would raise their heads through the crevices or knotholes of the floor just enough to be seen. Often in the winter morning a coat of white immaculate snow was laid over the bedcovers. Later a shanty of one—rarely two—small rooms with batting put over cracks to keep from freezing was erected. During the day the small bedstead for the children (trundlebed) was rolled under the larger one for lack of space. Still later we notice a little frame house with poorly fitted doors and windows, open to every draft, possessing hard working but happy and contented occupants. Often it was necessary to open an umbrella and place it over the couch for a protection against the dripping rain during the night, the roof being in such condition that the stars could be seen through openings. Then the stillness and lonesomeness of prairie life, the sense of loss and isolation! For miles no sign of a human habitation, nothing but an unbroken stretch of prairie land. The great distance intervening between the pioneer settlers made each like a little world.

Yet self-esteem, egotism and conventionalities of life were not known among them. They were united, although widely separated, by the bonds of a true, sincere



and genuine friendship and charity. There was no people more hospitable than the pioneer settler. We are told that the first log cabin in Pilot township was built in Pilot Grove by Joel B. Hawkins in 1847. Around their prairie homes the early settlers planted trees that would grow sure and fast to shelter their dwelling place and serve as windbreaks, the only relief in a monotonous, treeless sea of grass. What tales, what history could these venerable trees planted in early times tell us!

Their food consisted mostly of cornmeal ground in a coffee mill, salted pork, corn bread, potatoes, molasses, milk, and during the Civil war, coffee essence and chicory; for tea a herb called "shoestring" was dried and steamed. Thrashing was done by a flail and oats and wheat separated from the chaff with a fan. In order to make corn flour the corn was put in a sack and smashed with a stone. In 1857 the Altorf mill was built (store 1855) on the north side of the Kankakee river, opposite the old creamery building in Limestone township. Previous to this we find a small mill on Davis creek between Altorf and Bourbonnais to grind corn and saw wood. There was also a flour mill at Aroma Park. Some of our first settlers had their wheat ground in one of these mills which are now left to silence and perpetual idleness. They came from twenty to thirty miles.

The only fuel was timber logs, and often cornstalks and even corn was burned. To move away from timber land was considered a foolish and venturesome undertaking, as coal beds had not yet been discovered. Light was effected by flint and tinder. A wick in a small shallow dish overpoured with lard oil was to brighten the house in the evening—the forerunner of the electric light in some farm houses at the present day. Later moulded tallow candles were in use. We are told often the dishes were washed and perhaps other work attended to by moonlight in order to save light. No matches were available. In every shanty was a flint and tinder.

The frequent failure of a crop by the ravages of grass-

hoppers somewhat disheartened the tireless ambitious settlers, but more so the dreaded prairie fires:

The American poet says of it:

Oh, fly to the prairie in wonder and in gaze  
As over the grass sweeps the magnificent blaze.  
The world cannot boast so romantic a sight  
A continent flaming mid oceans of light.

The writer was told by an eye witness that the flames would roll on with incredible velocity and fury, destroying cornfields, buildings and whatever might have been in their path. Suddenly the wind turns to take a new direction and the flames roll on with the same swiftness in their devastation. For miles the heavens were lit with angry crimson, a spectacle of lurid magnificence. In order to halt the fire furrows were plowed about a hundred feet apart and the grass burned between, but sometimes the flames would leap over in derision. Water soaked grain-sacks, bedding and clothing was used in fighting the furious element. Women and children had to help the men in the fierce battle.

In early days prairie farmers had no horses but only a yoke of oxen, and whoever would come to the then small town of Kankakee with the nicest yoke of white longhorns was an object of envy. Later each farmer was the proud possessor of two or more horses. At first the field work had to be done by manual labor, no agricultural implements being available. Corn was planted by making an opening in the soil with an ax. Bundles of wheat were tied with ropes of straw. Utensils like milk pans, etc., were made or carved out of wood.

We cannot speak of laid out wagonroads in those days, only of trails or paths leading in certain directions, winding around the sloughs or ponds. To serve as a sure guide for a returning member of the family or some one expected at night a candle was put in the window or a fire lit in the open. The hauling of products to market—and a market was far away at that time—was connected with great difficulties. To haul grain to one of the nearest

market places would mean to leave early in the morning and return late at night. In the deep mud the wagon often sank to the hub. The only solution left was to carry the sacks of grain to the nearest elevation or sand ridge, to get the wagon loaded again and proceed a little further with perhaps a similar occurrence after some distance.

Some of the pioneers tell us that they often had to go to Chicago with a load of corn, returning with a five dollar bill, or in most cases with no money, but with a few groceries and the mail. Often too they had to camp on the road or sleep in the wagon, as the trip both ways required about five or six days. Later when Kankakee and Wilmington came into existence, the market question was not so much of a problem.

Wheat had to be cut sometimes when standing deep in mud with a sickle or scythe. The value of money was unstable in early days, as it was exposed to depreciation over night. Most of the banks were conducted in the south, cotton being king and not corn. To loan money meant to have 15 or 20 per cent deducted beforehand; a person borrowing one hundred dollars in fact received only eighty or eighty-five dollars.

To reach Bourbonnais some of the first settlers usually forded the Kankakee River at a place called "Little Canada" the camping place of the Indian.

The sloughs and quicksand were a danger to horses and other animals; when they went to drink, they sank down and perhaps perished, as the white bones in the spring would tell. In the winter of 1866 the cold was so severe that calves and cows had to be covered with quilts or blankets, otherwise they would freeze to death. Some were found next spring in the "barrens" in a standing position. They were frozen and preserved by the snow.

The pitch-like soil in the slough south of Goodrich was burned out in 1891, the fire lasting about three weeks, and holes were found here and there to the depths of about three or four feet. The slough was an excellent hiding place for all kinds of animals and reptiles. Musk rats,

snakes, minks and skunks were rushing away from their former place of safety when the high grass and turf-like soil burned up.

During the whole night the wolves would keep up their concert, consisting of a child-like, whining sound, to stop only at the break of day, when they were driven away from the home premises with a broom-stick. Also the prairie chickens joined the concert by their cooing sounds. Sometimes the settler was short of bullets, but the mere smell of powder would keep the wolves at a respectable distance. Often whole packs of wolves would attack horses when hauling corn or driving through the prairie. In order to save the eatables the wagon box was turned over; then the wolves would dig to get under. This was in the days when ammunition could be procured only from Chicago.

In one particular instance a pack of some fifteen wolves tried to enter a shanty in the vicinity of the present town of Union Hill, through a partly open window, as could be judged from the scratches outside the wall, to get at the corpse of a settler who had died. Often it happened that when the settler opened the door in the morning deer would be seen in the yard and make away at the first noise. Also herds of wild goats could be seen moving towards Pilot Grove.

The corn was husked and thrown on the ground and only afterwards hauled home. The grain was kept in a bin made of rails and lined inside with hay or with corn ears set up to close the openings. In 1870 oats sold at 18 cents per bushel. Prior to the advent of the railroads some farmers fed their corn to cattle as the easier way to market it. Pork sold in those days at 2 or 3 cents per pound. When eggs sold at 12 cents per dozen and less they were not eaten, being too high priced. Women used to knit the stockings, spin the yarn and make their own clothes which were worn until they became unpresentable, then washed. They worked out of doors, driving oxen and binding grain.

In order to earn \$10 per month the hired man was



sometimes obliged to walk a few miles every day to his place of labor.

On account of lack of room the furniture had to be removed to make room in case unexpected visitors arrived.

In those days a doctor was rarely seen, in fact each settler had to be his own physician, and resorted when sick to some concoction of herbs. If a doctor was at hand he had to be notified by a messenger on horseback, and in the same way the daily reports regarding the condition of the patient had to be made and also medicine taken back. The Civil war added to the hardships of the early beginners and blasted many of their cherished hopes. Nevertheless at their country's call they went forth valiantly "to do or die."

After conditions changed for the better the first settlers engaged anyone—who was to some extent qualified—to teach all the children of the neighborhood, without pay and school was taught when no other work could be done.

The first newspaper the settlers could avail themselves of in early days was the Gazette, established by Augustin Chester, who came to the then small village of Kankakee in 1853. During a few weeks the first numbers were published in Chicago, there being no place yet built in Kankakee where a press could be set up. Later the press and type were sent to Kankakee and for a time the work was done in the open air, under the shade of a friendly tree in the presence of many who gathered to see the work done. We may surmise that not a few of the early settlers saw a printing press work for the first time in their lives on that occasion. During the Civil war the Gazette published extras that sold for 10 cents. The Gazette is still published today as The Kankakee Daily News. All deeds, etc., had to be made out at Danville.

Every other section was railroad land and sold for \$7.50 per acre. Government land sold at \$1 per acre.

## POST OFFICES.

The first post office in Limestone township was established on the Nichols place, near the  
**LIMESTONE** Kankakee river, in 1849. It was called  
1844 "Rinosa," a modification of the Spanish name "Rinoca", on the suggestion of a young man who happened to be spending some time in the neighborhood and who had previously spent several months in a town of that name in Mexico. Roswell Nichols was the first postmaster and served until 1868. The mail was brought once in two weeks or at even longer intervals, if the river could not be forded, coming from Chicago via Joliet and Wilmington by horse. The mail carriers of that time were styled "starriders." The total receipts in a year amounted to about one or one and a half dollars, the postmaster in those days receiving no pay. The cost of sending a letter by mail was 25 cents. In 1868 Franklin Nichols was appointed postmaster, which office he kept till 1875, when it was discontinued, the farmers of that district being obliged to get their mail from Kankakee.

At one time a post office was established on the farm of J. T. Smith, one and a half miles north of  
**SALINA** Bonfield, called the "Salina" post office, and discontinued about 1865. The mail was brought from Kankakee in a sulky. In 1865 or thereabouts the post office was removed to the poor farm, A. B. Henry being appointed as postmaster until about 1870, the office being then again removed one and a half miles north, with R. H. Hawker as postmaster until 1891. At one time there was also a post office established in the farm of Job Williams, about one and a half miles east of Bonfield.

In 1868 a post office was established on the McDowell farm, the present site of Bonfield. After  
**BONFIELD** the Big Four railroad, Seneca branch, was constructed in 1882 the office was called "Bonfield" with George M. Walter as postmaster until closed in 1895. George Walter was born in

Steinfurth, duchy of Baden, (Germany). He settled in Bonfield in 1861. Prior to 1882 the mail had been distributed from Salina and taken to Bonfield twice a week.

The first post office in the district of the present town of Union Hill was established on August  
**UNION HILL** 27, 1861, on the farm of John E. Schobey, who was the first postmaster; then  
1861 removed to John Pratt's place; from thence to Ed. Alberts' place, and finally to the station of Union Hill, at the completion of the Indiana, Illinois & Iowa railroad in 1883. The postmaster received his pay by the cancellation of stamps. He had to do community work by staying home and neglecting his work in the field.

Prior to 1883 the mail was at first distributed from Kankakee every Saturday, then twice a week, by a mailman of the name of St. Louis, who kept his office for a number of years. The trip was made in a sulky, a light two wheeled carriage for a single person. The mail was carried from Kankakee to Salina post office, then to Chatsfield's post office and from there to Schobey's post office, where the horse was changed. The mailman went then to Pilot Center post office and returned to Kankakee, making a trip of about fifty miles. The mailman's task was somewhat difficult, roads being almost impassable with no bridges or culverts. Often the trip had to be made on horseback and sometimes on foot, at least for a certain distance.

Mr. John E. Schobey was instrumental in originating the name of Union Hill. The country was intensely agitated by the war of Rebellion in 1861. Mr. Schobey was determined to embrace the word "union" in proposing a post office, meaning by it the union of the north and south. Several names were proposed to the post office department at Washington, among them Union Grove, the first grove planted on Mr. Schobey's place, but this was rejected, another office in the state bearing the same name. Finally Union Hill was adopted, alluding to a slight elevation or hill on the farm land.

The mail between Limestone and Essex was carried

by Almont Hawkins. When Horse creek was **ESSEX** swollen enough to prevent crossing, a strong cord was fastened to a washtub and a stone to the other end of the cord. The stone was then tossed across and the tub pulled in, the mail being safely landed. The first post office was established at Daniel B. Reed's, section 11, in 1850. Jonas Harper at one time carried the mail from Middleport, Iroquois county, to Joliet once a week, coming down the south bank of the Kankakee river and stopping at Nichols' settlement. The office was afterwards removed to Will county and then back to Foot's Place (Essex). Later on it was discontinued and an office established, as stated above, at Union Hill, with John E. Schobey as postmaster. In March 1880 the first post office was established in the village of Essex with C. A. Albert as first postmaster.

The first post office near the present site of Herscher was established in 1865 on the A. Buck **HERSCHER** farm, called Pilot Center. As already **1865** mentioned the mail was distributed from Kankakee to Salina post office, McDowell's post office, Union Hill post office and thence to Pilot Center. The first settlers southeast of the present Lehigh station went to Bourbonnais after their mail and those south of Irwin to Chebanse.

## RAILROADS.

Although not directly concerned in our historical sketch we mention the **ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R.** first railroad in Kankakee county which was **1852** built in 1852, and known the Illinois Central railroad via Chicago to Kensington, 14.27 miles; in 1853 Kensington to Kankakee, 41.34 miles; and in 1854 Kankakee to Ludlow, 52.38 miles.

In 1878 it was extended from Otto to Chatsworth, 36.70 miles; in 1879-1880 **ILLINOIS CENTRAL** Chatsworth to Colfax, **BLOOMINGTON BRANCH** 22.42 miles, and in 1882 Buckingham to Tracy, 9.51 miles.



## STATIONS.

Dickey's Siding, located in the district of some of our pioneer settlers, was named after  
**DICKEY'S SIDING** S. B. Dickey, who owned the land where the railroad was built. In 1880 an elevator was built and a small store kept there by his son. S. B. Dickey continued to cultivate his farm (720 acres) until his retirement. Later the elevator was operated by Carrington, Hannah & Co., Inkster Bros., and Albert Siedentop.

The first house in Irwin was built in 1878 by Libert, at present occupied and owned by Jerry Graney.  
**IRWIN** In 1876 Edward Francoeur opened a blacksmith shop, which he kept until 1886. The first store was built in 1878 by Mary Irwin on Main street, south of the railroad, and later occupied by Ferris. The first elevator was built about 1879 by Marshall & Capen, and afterwards owned by William P. Harvey & Co., Carrington Hannah & Co., Robert S. Cummings and Ferris Bros. The second elevator was built about 1897 by Thomas Ferris, and afterwards owned by Ferris & O'Connor, Ferris & Kern and Ferris Bros.

John Herscher was instrumental in giving his name to the station and is to be considered as  
**HERSCHER** the real founder and promoter of the town. He was born in Alsace, France, near Colmar in 1842; came to America in 1851, and moved to Pilot township in 1854. In 1878 the first elevator was built by him. Subsequent owners as operators were Burke Bros., Bartley Gulshen, Cooley & James, Rumley & Cooley, Inkster Bros., John Karcher and John Karcher & Son. A second elevator was built in 1878 by Johnson, then owned by Burke Bros. It was afterward taken down and rebuilt by Inkster Bros., and owned by Fred Siedentop. A third elevator was erected in 1878 by Sam Larrigan and afterward owned by Burke Bros. About 1894 it was destroyed by fire.

The first store was moved to Herscher in 1878 from Pilot Center, standing near the "town house" owned by

Buck Bros. For some time it served as a post office. John Herscher built and owned the first store in the town in 1878, now standing on the southeast corner of the intersection of Main and Kankakee streets. In the fall of 1878 John Griffin built the first dwelling house, owned by James Brazier.

In 1868 the American Central railroad was projected to pass through Kankakee, but after repeated failures the project was abandoned. General  
**NEW YORK CENTRAL R. R.** 1881  
Cass encouraged Mr. Thomas Bonfield and Mr. James McGrew to organize a new enterprise for a road from Hennepin to the state line to connect with a like enterprise in Indiana, running to Plymouth, Ind. Mr. McGrew became president of the corporation called the Kankakee and Illinois River Railroad company, which was subsequently consolidated with the Indiana road, called the Plymouth, Kankakee and Pacific (P. K. & P.). The road was surveyed in 1870 and graded the same fall. This road was intended to be a belt line, principally for hauling freight. An amount of \$100,000 had been voted.

Limestone township voted \$11,000, Pilot \$12,000, and Norton \$12,000. Mr. McGrew was president of the new company. Grades, culverts, bridges rapidly appeared, but not enough money could be realized to lay the rails. Everything came to a standstill, especially after the Chicago fire and the panic of 1873. Then in about 1874 Dr. C. W. Knott undertook to build an independent road from Kankakee to Gardner, passing through Goodrich. A good share of the grading had already been done when the enterprise failed.

Some years after, about 1881, a new company was organized by F. M. Drake, the founder of Drake college, Des Moines, Iowa. He secured the right of way of the Plymouth, Kankakee & Pacific railroad and built the Indiana, Illinois and Iowa railroad. The new company—the so-called Three I—extended the old road east and west

of Kankakee. The road was laid and equipped from Momence to Knox, Ind., in 1883-1884. This railroad was taken over by the Lake Shore and M. S. on December 12, 1902, and reorganized and named the C. I. & S. railroad (Chicago, Indiana & Southern). It was again taken over by and made a part of the New York Central system on December 27, 1914.

The first station which concerns us is Lehigh, primarily called Cagwin, and afterwards Carrow.

**LEHIGH** In 1864 or thereabouts the land (80 acres) through which the railroad passes was occupied by James Crowley, who built in about 1862, a stone house contiguous to the log house which he found on the place, the present and only stone house in Lehigh. The house nearby in the field west was built by Jos. Caron Sr. long before.

The stone quarry on the north side of the present track was opened by Jos. Caron Jr. about 1884 and operated by him until 1906, when he sold thirteen acres to the Lehigh Stone company, of which M. J. Edgeworth is president. In 1918 the company moved the plant about a mile southeast. Amede Couture, a young man, was drowned in the quarry north of the track in the 1890's. While the quarry was operated by Joseph Caron Jr. he was postmaster for some years. Originally a dump house was built when the railroad was opened for traffic, and in 1888 the first elevator was erected.

Goodrich is named after J. L. Goodrich. The first building was a farm residence built by

**GOODRICH** Nathan Lewis, with an addition built afterwards by Dr. C. W. Knott for a summer residence, with a dance room equipped with under-floor springs. The station at Goodrich was built in 1882. In 1883 Geo. Bentz built a residence south east of the present station and in the fall of 1883 a store was built south of the track by Henry Christophel which was sold to Joseph Provencal. In 1892 a parcel of land was grant-

ed to the railroad company north of the track by J. L. Goodrich of Chicago, with the stipulation that a station and telegraph office be indefinitely maintained, and that every passenger train was to stop. A post office was established in the store with Henry Christophel as first postmaster.

At first a dump house was built by S. C. Bartlett & Co. of Peoria, Ill. The first elevator was erected by William P. Harvey & Co. and afterwards the interests were owned by the following companies: Carrington Hannah & Company (1888 to about 1903), Carrington, Patton & Company (1903-1911) Bartlett, Frazier & Carrington, Bartlett Patton & Company and Bartlett Frazier company.

A second dump house was built in 1885 by the farmers of the surrounding district. In 1900 C. H. Risser rebuilt the dump house into an elevator. The interests went to the company of Risser & Rollins. This elevator was destroyed by fire in 1909. The large stately poplar trees along the road crossing the railroad tracks were planted by Ed. Lewis in the latter part of the sixties.

John E. Schobey, one of the first residents in this district, was instrumental in naming the  
**UNION HILL** town of Union Hill as mentioned before.  
1882 John Robinson erected the first building,  
a grist mill on the present site of Geo. Van Voorst's place, about 1882. About the same time a store was built by Schobey and another by G. P. Smith, both general stores. An open platform had been erected by Odell & Felton in 1882 to shovel grain into cars. Two years afterward an elevator was erected by A. G. Smith and operated for some years, then the interests were bought by the Farmers' Cooperative Grain association. About 1898 the present elevator west of Main street was built by A. G. Smith, the Farmers' Cooperative Grain association having dissolved partnership. The other elevator is in connection with S. C. Bartlett & Company, etc., as already mentioned.



This road, a branch of the Cincinnati, St. Louis, Indianapolis & Chicago railroad, or so-called "Big Four," was built jointly by the Rock Island and Big Four railroad companies, and opened for traffic July 1, 1882.

Bonfield owes its name to Hon. Thomas Philip Bonfield, born in Canton, Ohio, 1827. He **BONFIELD** was president of the Kankakee & Seneca railroad during its construction. The site of this town was formerly called Holliday farm, afterwards Verkler, the name of the farmer who owned the land. The first house was built by Elias Hosmer, the real owner of all the land around Bonfield, on the northeast corner of the intersection of Main and East streets. The first store was built and managed by Fenstermacher about 1882.

The first grain elevator or warehouse was built about 1882 by Chas. Johnson of Kankakee. Some time afterward it was operated by R. G. Risser, Risser & Rollins and in 1911 by Eugene Schmidt. It was destroyed by fire in 1916.

The second elevator was built in 1905 by the Bonfield Grain & Lumber company, Geo. Van Voorst president. In 1910 Henry & P. H. Gauss bought the interests.

It may be of interest to know that Andrew Seiler was one of the pioneers in Bonfield. He came from Lemont, Ill., and was induced by Frank Emling to locate there. A. Seiler lived in a shanty 12x12, which had been moved to that location. He returned to Lemont, where he died in the nineties. His brother Anton with Peter Geiger and Frank Emling had also settled in Bonfield but did not own any land.

The stone quarries south of the railroad track were opened and operated by Verkler and afterwards owned by C. D. Henry.

The first store was built in 1879, owned by Donald Rankin and located on the north side of Main **ESSEX** street. In February, 1880, C. E. Albert opened up a general store on the west side of the Wabash tracks.

The first elevator was built in 1880, opposite the Wabash depot, and owned by Wm. Odell. Its subsequent owners and managers were Joel Poal, Fred Swift, Burgess & Eversole, Chas. F. Skinner and Dunn & Son. A second elevator was erected on the Kankakee & Seneca railroad.

### PROPOSED RAILROAD LINE.

In 1870 a road was projected between Chicago and Decatur, called the Decatur and State Line. The piers in the Kankakee river were built about the same year, but the enterprise failed on account of the financial panic in 1873.

### HANFORD'S LANDING.

Before 1870 the farmers near the Kankakee river were obliged to haul their grain many miles to the nearest towns—Wilmington and Kankakee. Soon the situation was bettered, for in the spring of 1873 or 1874 Stephen A. Hanford, a wealthy farmer of Wesley township, decided to construct a grain elevator and general store (the latter built about 1879) for the accommodation of the farmers on the south side of the river. A store was also built on the opposite north side of the river. Subsequently he secured a site of four acres of land owned by Elizabeth Seybert in section 34, Custer township.

Boats came from Chicago on the Illinois-Michigan canal through the Joliet channel on through the feeder dam about four miles below Wilmington. The water was from eight to ten feet deep. Below Wilmington the water was 10 to 16 feet deep, backed up by the piers. The boats carried lumber, hardware, machinery, dry goods and groceries from Chicago, and returned loaded with corn sold on ears or shelled near the landing place. Farmers hauled their crops of corn from ten to twenty-five

miles south—first come, first served. Teams from a great distance could be seen at the landing in the very early morning. Nearby was a blacksmith shop owned by Delbert and Harney Seybert. The landing was abandoned when the ice broke the dam about 1882 and after the construction of the neighboring railroads. Grain was shipped to Chicago on a boat known as Mohawk Bell, owned by Ed. Small of Wilmington. An accident occurred in 1876 when the north wall of the elevator gave away and about three thousand bushels of grain dropped into the river. The boats were also used for excursions on the river (fare \$1) and for dancing on special celebrations. The King brothers' steamboat and barges, called Atlantic and Menard, were owned by Hanford brothers. Capacity of the barges was five or six thousand bushels. The steamboat could carry about four thousand.

## POOR FARM.

The first county poor farm of Kankakee was located in Salina township on the east half of the northeast quarter of section 13, range 10. The patent was issued to John Sash by the Chicago land office on May 1, 1849, and soon after deeded to David Sash, then to Geo. W. Smith on October 1, 1853, who deeded it to Joel B. Hawkins on October 1, 1853, who then deeded it back to George B. Smith on October 16, 1854. Mr. Smith built a house on the land in 1854 or 1855 (16x10), hauling the lumber partly from Chicago and using for the frame wood he secured from standing timber. Later a few additions were built to it. Mr. Smith sold it to the supervisors of Kankakee county for \$1,600. The county used it as a poor house until 1864 and then sold it to A. B. Henry for \$1,200.

The first poormaster was Christian Koley, who occupied the farm for a year or two. He was followed in that office by John White of Essex township who held the position until a change in the system of supporting the poor was made. The township system was adopted by the county and then the farm was sold.

## *Special Biographical Notes of Pioneer and Subsequent Settlers*

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JOHN HEIMBURGER—Born in Colmar (Alsace) France in 1824; came to America in 1854 and settled in Pilot township, Kankakee county. Trip on ocean occupied forty days; from New York to Chicago on a freight car, eight days. Lived at first in a sod house, then built a frame house 12x16 feet; later an addition 12x14 feet. Occupied same for about fifteen years. Married to Theresia Frueh. Children: Elizabeth, Catherine, John, Michael, Mary and George. At first he took a claim of 40 acres in Pilot township, section 3, and in 1868 bought 160 acres in Pilot township, section 9, from Calele Dodge for \$1920. Died on May 11, 1911, and was buried in SS. Peter and Paul's cemetery.

MICHAEL FRUEH—Born in Colmar (Alsace) France, July 4, 1821, and came to America and Pilot township in 1854 with John Heimbürger. Bought eighty acres of land at \$1 per acre. Died in 1903 and was buried in SS. Peter and Paul's cemetery.

PHILIP KARCHER—Born in Colmar (Alsace) France, 1831. After having taught school in Alsace for some time he emigrated to America in July 1854, and settled in Pilot township. Spent fifty-six days on the ocean. Travelled in boxcar from New York to Chicago. Married to Mary Richert in 1851. Children: Mary, John, Emma, Sarah, Frank, Louis, Joseph, Philip. Bought 80 of land at about \$8 per acre from Martin Kibby in 1863. Died in 1895, and was buried in Mount Calvary cemetery, Kankakee.

CARL RUDER—Born in Cappel am Rhein, Baden, Germany, on April 14, 1805, and came to America on May



12, 1855, settling immediately in Essex township. Was on the ocean 19 days. Married to Carolina Gaenshirt. Children: Fridolin, Erhard, Maria, Theresia, Wendelin and Caroline. Bought 80 acres of land from Illinois Central Railroad company in 1855 at \$8 per acre. Died March 30, 1876. Roads being impassable at the time of death he was temporarily buried in a field near the homestead and after two weeks the body was transferred to the cemetery in Wilmington.

MATTHIAS CLODI—Born in Sessenheim (Alsace) France, on February 24, 1812, and came to America in 1852. Sailed from Havre, France, to New Orleans in forty-two days. Settled in Dupage county, Illinois, and then moved to Salina township, section 16, about 1855. Married to Cecilia Borschneck. Children: Matthias, Jacob, Magadelena, Catherine, Michael (soldier in Co. F, 156th Illinois volunteer infantry, Civil war), Joseph, Louis, Louisa, Mary. Bought 120 acres of land at \$6 per acre from public school association. Died January 20, 1877, and was buried in SS. Peter and Paul's cemetery.

PETER GEIGER—Claims Rhenish Bavaria as the land of his birth. Born in Leimersheim, county of Germersheim, in 1819, and emigrated to the United States in 1849, settling first in Naperville, Ill., where he was engaged in farming for six years, then moved to Salina township on the Holliday farm in 1855, where he rented land for two years. Bought 80 acres in Pilot township from Illinois Central Railroad company for \$640, in 1876, where he resided for twenty years before retiring to a home south of Herscher. Married to Apolonia Emling. Children: Martin, Mary, Sophia, Theresia, Carolina, Amelia, Peter and Elizabeth. His trip across the Atlantic occupied six weeks. Died in 1894 and was buried in the town cemetery of Herscher.

FRANZ STUDER—A native of Switzerland, born in Visp on the river Rhone, county of Vallais in 1824. Came to America in 1850 and settled at Joliet, Ill. In 1855 he moved to Limestone township near the poor farm. After farming on different places in Limestone and Salina townships he settled in Pilot township in 1865, where he bought 40 acres in 1867 at \$7 per acre. In 1880 he went to Rowllins county, Kansas, and bought land in what was afterwards called "Studer settlement." Married to Maria Josephina Studer. Children: Seraphina, Maurice, Frank, Julius, Louise, John, Barbara, Josephine, Catherine, Mary. Mrs. Frank Studer was a woman of a remarkable character, reached the age of nearly ninety years and was married sixty-seven years. When Mr. Studer came to this country, he could have purchased a track of 40 acres in what is now the heart of Chicago for \$240. Frank Studer died December 8, 1918, at St. Ann's home, Techny, Ill., and was buried in Hendron, Kansas, where his wife had been laid at rest.

ADAM FRITZ—Born in Schesslitz near Bamberg, Bavaria, Germany, October 23, 1830. On March 1, 1852, he embarked on a sailing vessel and crossed the Atlantic in five weeks, arriving at Baltimore on April 3, where he took a position for \$5 a month. After the first month he worked in the country for \$6 per month during two years, when he moved to Chicago, working in a brickyard for \$20 a month. In the fall of 1854 he came to Kankakee, where he took up different kinds of work for six years. In the spring of 1860 he definitely settled in Pilot township. He was married in 1854 to Margaret Biegle, also a native of Bavaria, who died after a few months. Later he was united in marriage with Mary Sieverding, a native of Hanover, in the district of Osnabrueck, Germany. Children: George, John, George, Henry, Edward, William, Joseph, Kilian and Margaret. In 1858 he traded his town property in Kankakee for 80 acres of land, Pilot township, section 17, which was owned by Matthias Burkhardt and valued at \$600. By his remarkable industry and thrift, Adam Fritz acquired an estate of more than

1500 acres. His death occurred January 6, 1916, and he is buried in SS. Peter and Paul's cemetery.

FRANK EMLING—Born in Leimersheim, county of Gernersheim, Rhenish Bavaria, 1819. Crossed the ocean in 1849. Settled in Naperville, Ill., for some time and occupied with Peter Geiger the first house built in Bonfield, from 1855-1865, when he bought 80 acres in Essex township, section 25, for \$1900 from Victor Henry in 1865. Died March 9, 1896, and is buried in SS. Peter and Paul's cemetery.

PAUL MEYER—Born at Rheinau, Alsace, 1817. Came to America in 1855 and located for some time in Joliet, Ill., where he was pilot on a canal boat between Joliet and Chicago. In the 1860's, or thereabouts, he settled in Norton township, where he bought 80 acres for \$1000 from Alois Babst in 1860. In 1869 he bought 40 acres from the Illinois Central railroad at \$9 per acre and sold out in 1880. He was married to Marianne Henry. Children: Cecilia, Elizabeth, Odilia and Albert. Died June 11, 1889, in Marcus, Iowa.

GEORGE PETER—Born in Wasselnheim, Alsace, in 1822. Came to this country in 1848 and settled first in Ohio, then in Blue Island and Kankakee and in 1859 came to Pilot township. After his first wife died he married Mary Nau of Bavaria, a convert to his faith. Children: Rose, Mary, Catherine, Elizabeth, Caroline, Charles, Louis, Louisa and John. The records show the purchase of 40 acres for \$175 from Fred Reinhard in 1868. With his wife and eight children he lived for a time in a house of two small rooms. Moved to Kankakee in 1891 where he died in 1901, and was buried in St. Mary's cemetery, Kankakee.

ED. FINGER—Born in Grottkau, Silesia (Germany) and married to Rosa Scheiding of Altenburg, Saxony. Baptismal records show the birth of a child—Emma—in October 1867. The land records show the purchase of 40 acres from school trustees in the 1860's in section 16, Pilot, for which he paid \$44 per acre.

JOHN PRATT—Born in Westphalia, Germany, in 1820, and came to America in 1845, settling near Chicago and in 1865 in Essex township. Married to Libby Albert. One son—John. Bought 40 acres for \$400 from the Illinois Central Railroad in 1866. He moved afterwards to California where he died in 1900 and was buried in Los Angeles.

GEORGE SCHOSSER—Born in Steinhilten, Wuertemberg (Southern Germany), May 14, 1821. Stone cutter by trade. Came to America in 1853, and settled first in Essex township, section 6, 1853-1865. The records show the purchase of 80 acres in section 28 for \$800 from Isaac A. Saxton in 1866. He afterwards sold the land and moved to Joliet, Ill., where he worked at his trade for two years, and then returned to Essex township, section 28, where he bought 160 acres. Married to Apolonia Kramer in 1847. Children: Carolina, Lazarus, Herman and Karl. He crossed the ocean in 60 days, then went by rail to Wilmington and from there with an ox team to Essex township where he built a loghouse on section 6. Died December 10, 1895, and is buried in SS. Peter and Paul's cemetery.

PHILIP SAFFER—Born in Bavaria (Husheid) in 1824, and landed at New Orleans in 1852, after crossing the ocean in 56 days from Bremen, Germany. Settled in Niles Center in 1852. Married to Margaret Guenther. Children, Cunigunda, Magdalena, John, Sebastian, Michael, Kilian and Philip. Paid \$12 per acre for 80 acres. Died August 15, 1900, and is buried in SS. Peter and Paul's cemetery.

ANTON SCHNEIDER—Born in Gansheim, Alsace, in 1837. Crossed the ocean in 1859 in an old sailing vessel; over two months on the water. Moved from Wilmington to Norton township about 1868. In 1869 he bought 160 acres of land for \$500 from Allen Bacon. Married to Ame Nolan. Died at Wilmington in 1898 where he is buried.

NICOLAUS WEILER—Born in Trimbs (Germany) in 1824. Came to the United States in 1855 and settled



near Chicago, then in Pilot township in 1868. Married to Catharina Spies. Children: Michael, Joseph, Maria, Anna, Peter, John, Frank, Catharina, and Nicolaus. Bought 100 acres at \$25 per acre in 1868. Died in Chicago Sept. 4, 1899, where he is buried.

**KNITTEL FAMILY**—In 1846 Peter Paul and Catherine (nee Buerhla) Knittel from Bennweiler (Alsace), France, crossed the Atlantic in about 44 days for America with their five children: Peter, Catherine, Chrysostom, John and Ignace. They settled at first in Chicago, then in Northfield near Wheeling, Ill. (Des Plaines in those days being the nearest railroad station). Afterwards they located in Joliet, where the father died in 1846; then again lived near Wheeling. The mother of the family, born in 1799, died in the hotel kept by her son John at Wheeling at the age of 86. We are told that during the French revolution in 1799 she was secretly baptized "behind the stove" for fear of the so called patriots.

Chrysostom (Chryst) Knittle was born in Bennweiler (Alsace) in 1833. Came to Pilot township in 1864, where he bought eighty acres at \$5 per acre in Pilot, section 3, through Jacob Hertz, land agent for the owner residing in Pennsylvania. Records also show forty acres purchased for \$480 from J. B. Landbery and C. Sundguist in 1867. Married to Mary Elizabeth Heimburger. One daughter—Anna Mary—born June 3, 1872. After the death of his wife he contracted marriage with Rosa Peter. Children: Michael, George, Mary Magdalen, Anthony, Paul, Joseph, Rosa, Clara and three deceased. In his declining years Mr. Knittel retired to his farm in Pilot township, section 10, where he was living with his children until his death in 1921.

John Knittle was born in Bennweiler (Alsace) on June 10, 1837. After his arrival in this country he learned the carpenter trade and afterwards engaged in farming. Located in Pilot township in 1870 where he bought eighty acres at \$7 per acre in 1877 and later forty acres at \$35 per acre. In 1884 he rented land in Wheeling, Cook

county, and again returned to Pilot in 1886. Married to Stephanie Bock on November 20, 1866, at Niles, Ill., a daughter of Carl and Magdalena (nee Hultz) Bock. Mrs. Knittel was born in Leitz (Hechingen-Sigmaringen) Wuertemberg, Southern Germany on August 3, 1843, and came to America in 1866. Children: Mathilde, Elizabeth, Magdalen, John, Catherine, Peter, Anna, Laura. In his declining years John Knittel retired to Chebanse. Died 1924.

**XAVER SCHNEIDER**—Born in Gahsheim (Alsace) in 1832. Emigrated to the states in 1867 and located in Norton township about 1870. Bought eighty acres there in section 14 for \$2560 from Mariah S. Morgan in 1876. Married to Elizabeth Faber. Children: Anna, Joseph, John and Frank. Crossed the ocean in three weeks. Died in 1912 and is buried in SS. Peter and Paul's cemetery.

**KILIAN LOCHNER**—Born in Raedingen, Bavaria, (Germany) on June 28, 1840. Came with his parents, (Michael and Susanne Lochner, to America in 1844. The family located at Morton Grove, Ill. He contracted marriage with Mary Karcher. Children: Emma, William, John, Louis, George, Frank, Susan, Mary and Elizabeth. Located in 1870 in Pilot township where he bought 80 acres at \$35 per acre. Trip on ocean occupied about nine days. Died August 26th, 1915, and is buried in SS. Peter and Paul's cemetery.

**MARSHALL RAPPEL**—Born in Killstett, near Strasbourg (Alsace) in 1816, came to America in 1850, and located first between Lockport and Lemont, Ill., where he engaged in farming. Came to Salina township, section 19, in 1870. He sold a farm of 80 acres to Mr. S. Bigelow in 1871 for \$1500. Married to Julia Rappel. Children: Michael, Dorothea (Sister Helen), Helen, John and Louisa. Died August 28th, 1881, and is buried in SS. Peter and Paul cemetery, Pilot.

**WILLIAM MEYER**—Born in Oldenburg (Germany) in 1848, and emigrated to America in 1869, locating near Chicago for two years, then in Pilot township in 1871, on

section 4. In 1878 he bought 80 acres at \$40 per acre from Fred Andre. Married on April 25, 1876 to Louisa Studer. Children: Henry, Frank, John, Catherine, Sebastian, Mary, Philip, Julius and Magdalene. Died in 1918 and is buried in SS. Peter and Paul's cemetery.

JOHN GRASSER—Born in Hirshaid, near Bamberg, (Bavaria) in 1831. Came to America in 1850. Located at Morton Grove (Dutchman's Point). In 1872 he came to Pilot and in about 1873 bought 80 acres for \$2600 in section 22 from Hiram Aldrich. Married in Wilmette (Gross Point) to Margaret Gabel. Children: Dorothea, Barbara, Marie Francisca, George, Magdalena, Margaretha, Barbara, and Philip. About 1890 Mr. Grasser moved to Rinville, Minn., where he died in 1909 and is buried in the Holy Redeemer cemetery there as is Mrs. Grasser, who died in 1896.

JOSEPH GERSMANN—Born in Enninger (Westphalia) on July 11, 1838 and came to America in 1871 after the Franco-Prussian war. Located in Lockport for about three years, and in 1874 in Essex township. Bought 80 acres for \$2650 from Adam Stewart in 1887. Died in 1903, and is buried in SS. Peter and Paul's cemetery.

JOHN L. HEINES—Born in Weiler, near Altkirch, Upper Alsace, in 1851, the son of Lawrence and Margaret (Hell) Heines. He was the fifth oldest of a family of nine children: Mary, Ambrose, Catherine, Monica, John L. (our subject), Joseph, Isidore, Frank and Lawrence. Ambrose and Joseph came first to this country and located in Plymouth county, Iowa. John crossed the ocean in 1873 and settled in Norton township, Kankakee county, section 28, where he bought 80 acres for \$2600. He married in 1884 Mary Clodi, the widow of John Heimbürger and a daughter of Matthias and Cecilia Clodi. Children: Clara and Joseph. In 1912 he moved to Kankakee, where he retired.

JOHN KRAL—Born in Huemitz (Austria) in 1820, and emigrated to America in 1851, located first in Kankakee and in 1877 in Pilot township. Bought 80 acres for about \$4 per acre from the Illinois Central Railroad company. Married to Catherine Kohl. Children: John, Anna, Joseph,



George. Died in 1877, and is buried in SS. Peter and Paul's cemetery.

MICHAEL CLODI—Born August 18, 1841, in Sessenheim (Alsace). Came to America in 1870, locating in Hennepin, near Peoria, Ill. Came to Salina in 1878, then to Milk's Grove, Pilot, section 3, where he bought 80 acres at \$30 per acre. In 1890 he located in Indiana, and in 1914 in Bradley, Ill. Married to Salome Baumgardner. Children: Joseph, Louis, Albert, Michael, Frank, Mary, George, Eddy, Emma, Robert and Cecilia. He served for seven years in the French army. Died in Bradley in 1917, and is buried in Mount Calvary cemetery, Kankakee.

PETER SPIES—Born in the district of Mainz, Germany, in 1833. Came to America in 1866 with his wife and family of six children, two of whom died on the trip and were buried at sea. It took three months from time of sailing to the landing in New York. He settled in Chicago, working in the lumber yards. About 1878 he bought a farm of 80 acres for about \$30 per acre from James Burk, in Pilot township, section 32, where he lived until about 1895, when he moved to Kankakee. After his wife's death in 1901 he returned to Chicago, where he lived for four years and again returned to Kankakee, where he died at the age of 73. In 1856 he married Christina Fuhr. To this union were born eleven children: Peter, Joseph, John, Elizabeth, Mary, Henry, Christina, Lillie and Katie. Peter Spies is buried in St. Rose cemetery, Kankakee.

LEONARD HERBST—Born in the duchy of Baden, near Lahr, (Germany) August 7, 1844. Came to America in 1869, locating at Joliet, Ill., on August 7, 1871, where he was connected with the boot and shoe business. He was married to Emma Deiser in St. John's church by Father Nolte in 1873. Children: Mary, Otto, Louisa, Helena and Susie. In 1876 he located in Kankakee where he was occupied in the shoe business. In 1879 moved to Herscher, where at first he opened a small shoe shop and later the Herscher hotel. There he purchased two building sites; on one he erected a business building, on the other a residence. In 1898 he moved to Kankakee where he was em-



employed in the state hospital. Mrs. Herbst, who was known as a gifted musician, died Jan. 4, 1900, and is buried in Mt. Calvary cemetery, Kankakee.

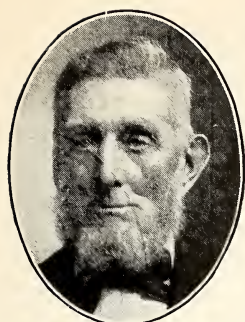
**IGNACE FELLER**—Born in Wittolsheim, near Colmar, Alsace, Feb. 16, 1851. Crossed the ocean in 1852 with his parents, Blasius and Elisabeth (Seiler) Feller, who located near Naperville, Du Page county, Ill., with their children, Henry, Ignace and Joseph. The father soon after died and in about 1855 the mother married Bernhard Willmeng, who was born in Grusenheim, Alsace. Children: Joseph, Elisabeth, Seraphine, Helena, Francis, Andrew and one deceased. In 1861 the family moved to Lemont, Ill.,

where the mother died in 1867. Ignace Feller came to Kankakee county in 1872, and worked on farms by the month (Grand Prairie, 1872-1875). On May 2, 1876, he married in Cook county, Mary Peter, daughter of George and Mary (Nau) Peter. For some five years he farmed near Lemont, Ill., and in 1880 moved to Pilot township, where in 1891 he bought 84 acres from F. Reinhart at \$39.30 per acre. Children: Joseph, Elisabeth, Anna, Charles, George, Frank and Olivia. In 1913, after having sold his farm, Mr. Feller located in Benton Harbor, Michigan, where he retired.

**EUGENE SCHMIDT**—Born in Brunstadt, near Muehlhausen, (Alsace) in 1858, and emigrated in 1887, locating in Essex township and Pilot township where he bought 133 acres in 1894 for \$4700 from the T. Hornberger heirs, in Section 2. Married to Catherine Frueh in Colmar. Children: Eugene, John, Joseph, Leo, Alice and Mary. Crossed the ocean in 18 days. Served in the German army for three years. In his later years he settled in Bonfield.

**LEONARD HERB**—Born in the county of Basle, near Lahr, (Germany) August 1, 1861. Located at Joliet in 1880, where he was connected with the boot and shoe business. He was married to Emma Desser in St. Johns church, Joliet, Ill., in 1883. Children: Mary, Otto, Ludwig, Helena and Marie. In 1876 he located in Kankakee, where he occupied in the shoe business. In 1879 moved to Hatcher, where at first he opened a small shoe shop and later the Herscher hotel. There he purchased two buildings, on one he erected a business building on the other a residence. In 1898 he moved to Kankakee where he is engaged in the shoe business.

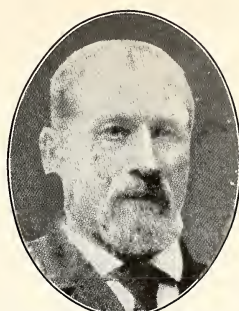
PIONEER AND SUBSEQUENT SETTLERS  
SS. PETER AND PAUL'S PARISH



JOHN HEIMBURGER



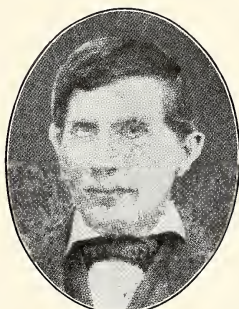
MRS. JOHN  
HEIMBURGER



PHILIP KARCHER



MRS. PHILIP  
KARCHER



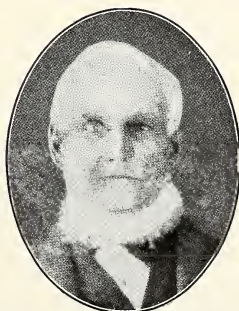
CARL RUDER



MATTHIAS CLODI



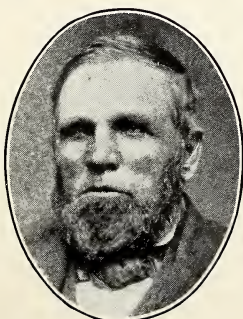
MRS. MATTHIAS  
CLODI  
nee Borschneck



FRANCIS STUDER



MRS. FRANCIS  
STUDER

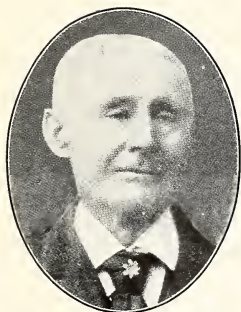


FRANK EMLING



MRS. FRANK  
EMLING

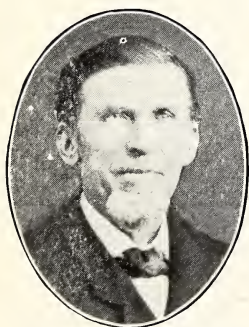




GEORGE PETER



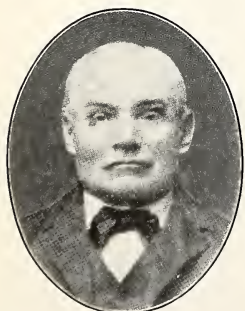
MRS. GEO. PETER



NICOLAUS WEILER



MRS. NICOLAUS  
WEILER



XAVER SCHNEIDER



MRS. XAVER  
SCHNEIDER



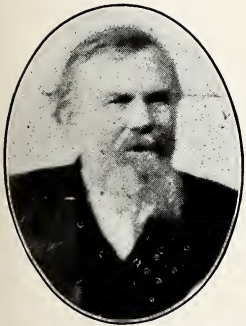
MR. AND MRS. ADAM FRITZ



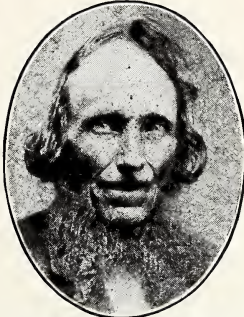
MR. AND MRS. FRIDOLIN RUDER



MR. AND MRS. JOHN KNITTEL



KILIAN LOCHNER



MARCHAL RAPPEL



MRS. MARCHAL  
RAPPEL



WILLIAM MEYER



MRS. WILLIAM  
MEYER

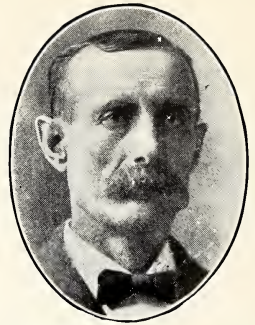




JOHN GRASSER



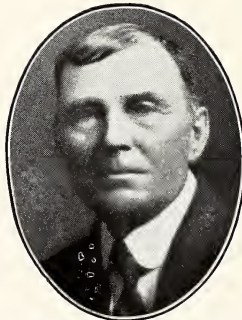
MRS JOHN GRAS-  
SER



LEONARD HERBST



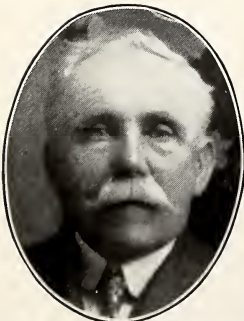
MRS LEONARD  
HERBST



IGNACE FELLER



MRS. IGNACE  
FELLER



EUGENE SCHMIDT



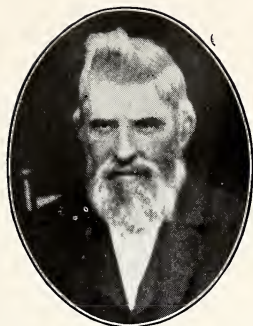
MR. AND MRS. PETER SPIES



MRS EUGENE  
SCHMIDT

## IRISH COLONY (WEST)

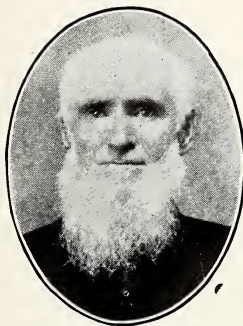
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THOMAS KING



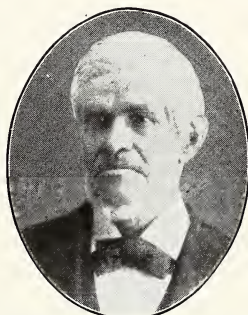
MRS. THOMAS  
KING



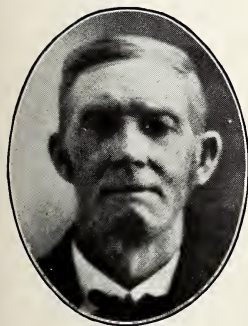
MICHAEL MCGINNIS



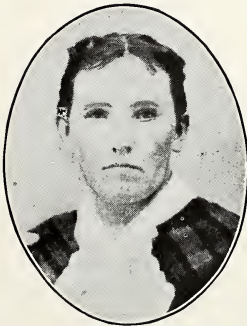
MRS. MICHAEL  
MCGINNIS



MICHAEL RIORDAN



JOHN KING



MRS. JOHN KING



PATRICK LONER-  
GAN



MRS. PATRICK  
LONERGAN





## FIVE GENERATIONS

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FRANCIS STUDER

MRS. SERAPHINA RUDER

ANDREW RUDER, SR.

ANDREW RUDER JR.

ISIDORE RUDER



MICHAEL CLODI FAMILY





IE



ED IN  
N 9.



MARK,  
CELE-







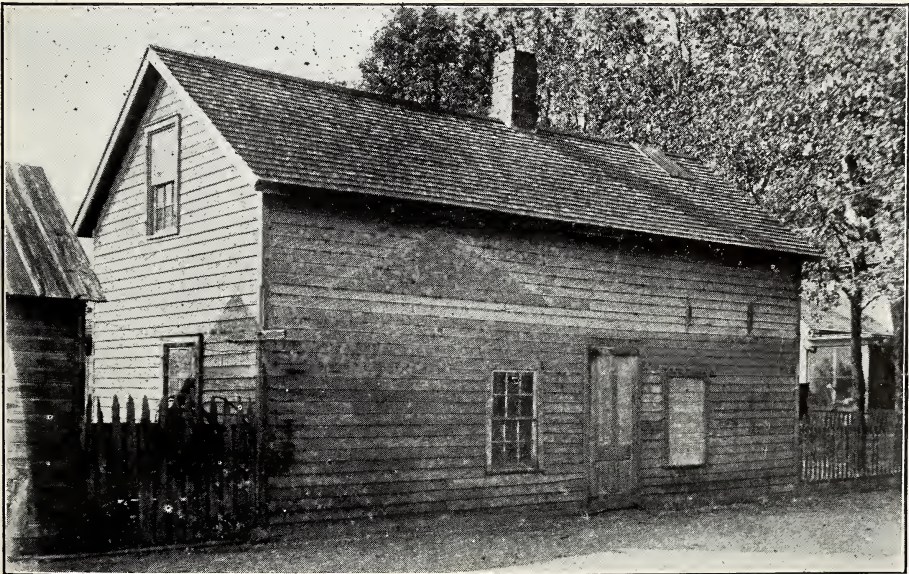


HOMESTEADS AND DWELLING PLACES OF THE  
PIONEER AND SUBSEQUENT SETTLERS.  
SS. PETER AND PAUL'S CHURCH

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TO THIS DWELLING PLACE A SHANTY WAS ATTACHED AND OCCUPIED IN  
EARLY DAYS BY JOHN HEIMBURGER. PILOT TOWNSHIP SECTION 9.



DWELLING PLACE OF PHILIP KARCHER (1863) ROOF SHAPED MARK,  
SHOWS WHERE AN ADDITION WAS BUILT IN WHICH MASS WAS CELE-  
BRATED ABOUT 1868. PILOT TOWNSHIP SECTION 16





HOMESTEAD OF MATTHIAS CLODI. SALINA TOWNSHIP SECTION 16.



HOMESTEAD OF CARL RUDER. SUBSEQUENTLY OWNED BY FRIDOLIN RUDER. HOUSE BUILT IN 1868. MASS WAS CELEBRATED THEREIN ON THE OCCASION OF THE BLESSING OF THE HOUSE BY REV. CARL ROSENBAUER. ESSEX TOWNSHIP SECTION 36.





HOMESTEAD OF PETER GEIGER. PILOT TOWNSHIP SECTION 4. ON NOVEMBER 24, 1867 THE FIRST MEETING WAS HELD IN THE SMALL FRONT PART BY THE THEN FEW GERMAN CATHOLIC TO ORGANIZE A CHURCH BUILDING SOCIETY (KIRCHENBAU-VEREIN).



HOMESTEAD OF FRANCIS STUDER (1865)..PILOT TOWNSHIP SECTION 16.





HOMESTEAD OF FRANK EMILING. ESSEX TOWNSHIP SECTION 25.



HOMESTEAD OF ADAM FRITZ (THIRD BUILDING). PILOT TOWNSHIP SECTION 17.





HOMESTEAD OF NICOLAUS WEILER. PILOT TOWNSHIP SECTION 3.



HOMESTEAD OF CHRYSOSTOM (CHRYST) KNITTEL WITH THE OWNERS PHOTOGRAPH. PILOT TOWNSHIP SECTION 10.





HOMESTEAD OF PHILIP SAFFER BUILT IN 1872. PILOT TOWNSHIP SECTION 10.



RESIDENCE OF JOHN HEIMBURGER BUILT ABOUT 1870. PILOT TOWNSHIP SECTION 9.





HOMESTEAD OF JOHN KNITTEL SR. PILOT TOWNSHIP SECTION 10. THE KITCHEN (RIGHT 12'x16' ABOUT 7' HIGH) WAS ORIGINALLY A SCHOOL HOUSE BUILT IN THE 1860'S, MOVED FROM SECTION 16 ONE-HALF MILE NORTH OF FRANZ STUDER'S PLACE. THIS SCHOOLHOUSE WAS THE FIRST DWELLING PLACE OF JOHN KNITTEL. MASS WAS CELEBRATED IN SAME. MIDDLE PART (16'x18' ABOUT 8' HIGH) BUILT BY JOHN KNITTEL IN THE 1870'S. MAIN BUILDING (LEFT, 16'x22' ABOUT 12' HIGH) BUILT BY JOHN ARMSTRONG IN THE 1870'S, MOVED FROM HIS PLACE ONE-FOURTH MILE NORTH AND ONE-FOURTH MILE EAST TO THE PRESENT SITE BY JOHN KNITTEL.



HOMESTEAD OF XAVEH SCHNEIDER. PILOT TOWNSHIP  
SECTION 14.





HOMESTEAD OF KILIAN LOCHNER. PILOT TOWNSHIP SECTION 7.

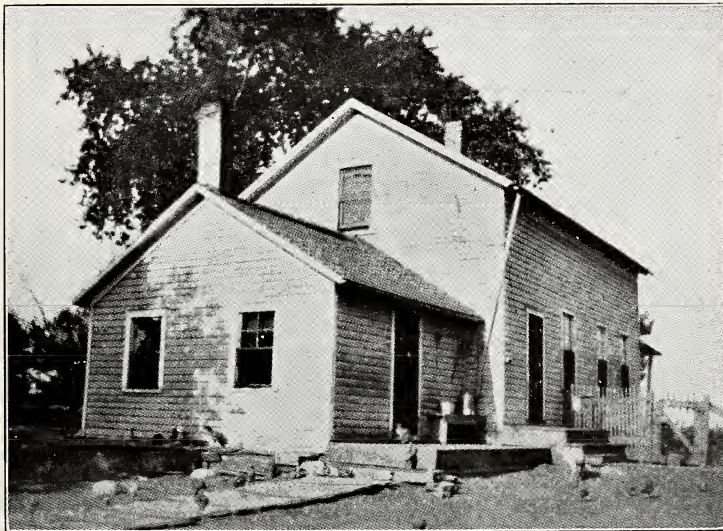


HOMESTEAD OF JOHN GRASSER. PILOT TOWNSHIP SECTION 22.





DWELLING PLACE OF MICHAEL CLODI. OCCUPIED FROM 1889-1898.  
PILOT TOWNSHIP SECTION 3.



DWELLING PLACE OF PETER SPIES. PILOT TOWNSHIP SEC-  
TION 32.



DWELLING PLACE IN 1920 OCCUPIED BY JAMES  
GEELAN IN WHICH (MAIN BUILDING) MASS WAS  
SAID BY REV. FATHER ZARA. SALINA TOWNSHIP  
SECTION 7.



**MEMBERS OF SS. PETER AND PAUL'S CHURCH  
FOR A TIME.  
IRISH COLONY (WEST)**

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THOMAS KING—Born in Chatel Clough, Queens county, Ireland, in 1833; son of James and Sarah (Brennan) King. Came to America in 1852 with his wife and three children and his brother William. Settled in Wilmington, then in Essex township, section 34, in 1855. Bought 80 acres at \$11 per acre from Edwin Richert in 1868. Married to Mary Jane McGinnis. Children: Maria, Katie, Thomas, William, Rose, Margaret, Michael, Theresa, Alice, Ella, James and Lawrence. Died February 18, 1917. Buried in St. Rose cemetery, Wilmington.

WILLIAM KING—Born in Chatel Clough, Queens county, Ireland, in 1825. Came to the states in 1852, the trip lasted twelve weeks. Settled in Wilmington, Ill., and afterwards in Essex township in 1855. Records show 84 acres bought from Alice A. Woodward in 1866 for \$775. Married to Catherine Phalen. Children: Maggie, Joseph, Richard, Edward, Sarah, Maurice, James, Lewis. Lived on his farm up to his death February 18, 1909. Buried in St. Mary's cemetery, Braidwood, Ill.

MICHAEL RIORDAN—Born in Kenmare, Kerry county, Ireland, Aug. 15, 1822. Emigrated to America in 1840. Settled in Portland (Maine) 2 years, Elgin 10 years, Wilmington 11 years. In 1865 he established himself in Essex township. Married to Mary Welch. Children: Cornelius, James, Mary, John and Katie. Bought 80 acres at \$6 per acre and \$7.50 for another 80. Trip on ocean 8 weeks. Died Sept. 8, 1905, buried in Braidwood, Ill.

MICHAEL MCGINNIS—Born in Meath county, Ireland in 1822. Came to America in 1850, settled in New York City. In 1865 he moved to Will county, and in 1866 to Norton township. Bought 80 acres at \$2 per acre. Married to Catherine Smith. Children: Mary, Jane, Hugh, Thomas, William, Michael, Frank, Terrence, George, Cath-

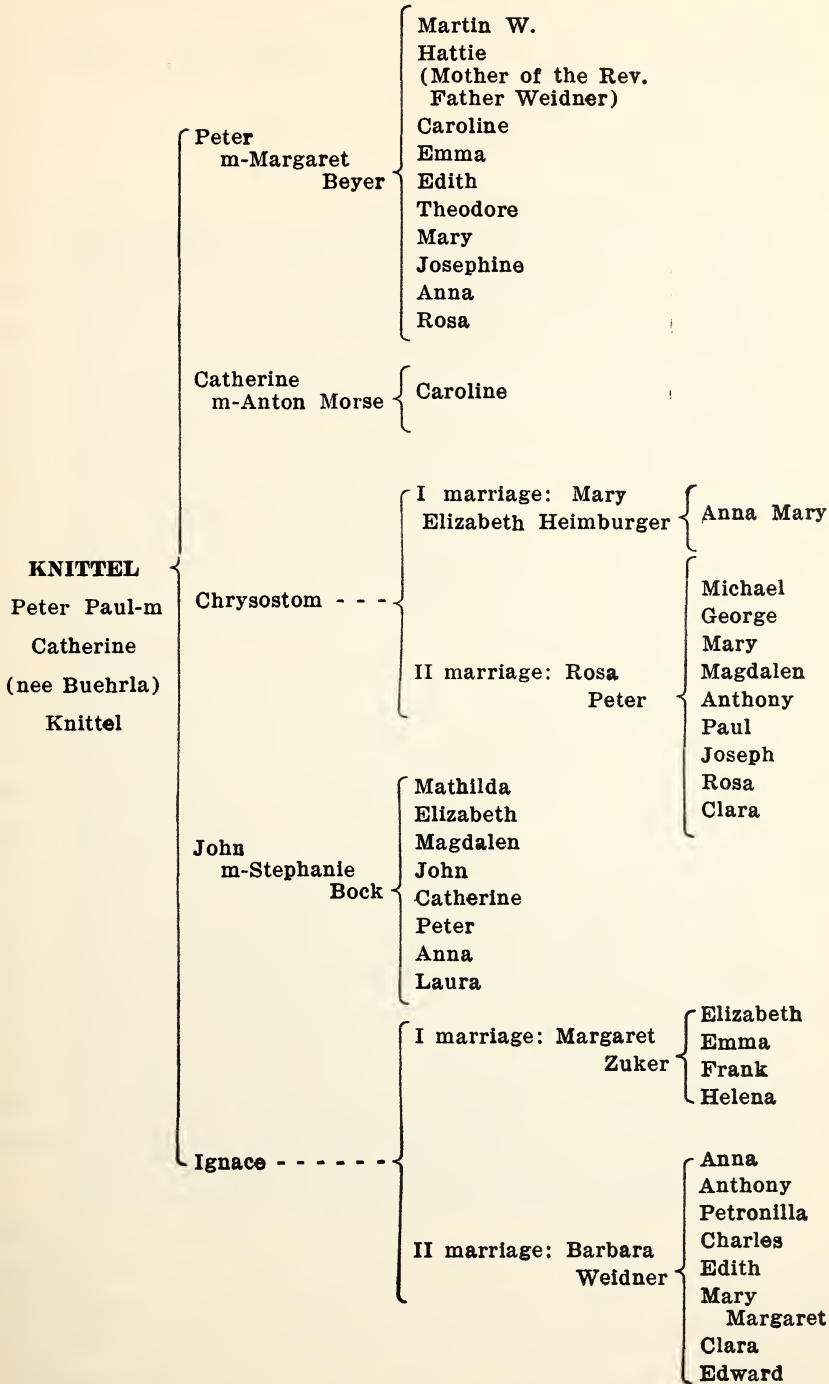
erine and Rose. In 1900 he divided his estate among his children and retired to Reddick, Ill., where he owned 840 acres. In early days mass was often celebrated in his home. Died May 21, 1907, buried in Campus, Ill.

JOHN KING—A brother to Thomas and William King was born in Queens county in 1842. Came to this country in May, 1866 and settled at once in Essex township, Kankakee county. Married to Ellen Quigley. Children: James, Andrew, Sarah, Michael. In 1869 he bought 80 acres of land in section 34 for \$22 per acre and also 80 acres in 1902 from William McGovern for \$8000. His journey on the ocean to this side of the Atlantic took seven days.

PATRICK LONERGAN—Born in Ballyclerahan, Tipperary county, Ireland, in 1849. Came to the United States in 1870 and settled in Wilton Center and Twelve Mile Grove, Ill. Bought 160 acres in 1876 for \$400 from Anthony Schneider, Norton township, section 3. Eighteen days on the ocean. Married to Anna Nolan. Children: James, Andrew, Mary, Annie and Joseph (twins), Loretta, and Robert. Retired to Woodland Park, Bourbonnais, Ill.

BURKE FAMILY—Francis Burke the father was born in Limerick county, Ireland in 1811. He left his native country for America in 1849, crossed the ocean in six weeks in a sailing vessel. Settled at first in Chicago and subsequently in Elgin, Ill. where he died. He was married to Joanna Casey, born in 1807 in Limerick county, Ireland. Children: Patrick C., William, James, John, Maurice Francis, Bishop of St. Joseph, Mo. According to the land record 520 acres were purchased from I. C. R. R. Co. in 1866 for \$3676, Pilot township, section 28, and occupied by James John and William Burke; they were raising mostly stock, secured from Texas. In all there were eight children in the family; two died when small in Ireland, and the only girl died in Chicago and was buried in the old Catholic cemetery. The father died in 1867 and the mother in 1896. Both are buried in Calvary cemetery in the family lot, Chicago.

# GENEALOGICAL TABLE KNITTEL FAMILY





## *Home Country of Some of the Early Settlers.*

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Not a few of the earlier settlers of SS Peter and Pauls came from Alsace, a principality of France. The name Alsace (Elsass) is derived from the ancient Alsatia, composed of "Ill," a river, and the German word "sitzen," settle, that is the settlers on the river Ill or according to others, from Elisazun, i. e. those who settled in a foreign country. Alsace is bounded in the east by the river Rhine on the west by the Vosges mountains on the south by Switzerland and on the north by the Rhine Palatinate (Rhenish Bavaria). Between the Vosges and the Rhine extends a beautiful rich plain. There are many small rivers, tributaries of the majestic Rhine, which like the St. Lawrence in Canada played such a great role in the formation of the history of Alsace. Some of the highest elevations of the Vosges mountains are the Donon, Climont, Ungerberg, the Honneck and the Ballon of Guebweiler (nearly 4700 feet high). We find also a few small lakes but strangely, all on the summit of the Vosges mountains; they furnish water for irrigation and water-power projects. The climate of Alsace is mild and healthy and the different seasons come in gradually, there are no sudden weather changes. Average summer temperature 61 degrees F., winter 39 degrees F. Animals and plants are of a great variety. Iron is mined principally in Lorraine, the sister country of Alsace, but coal is found in the Vosges and also salt, to a small extent.

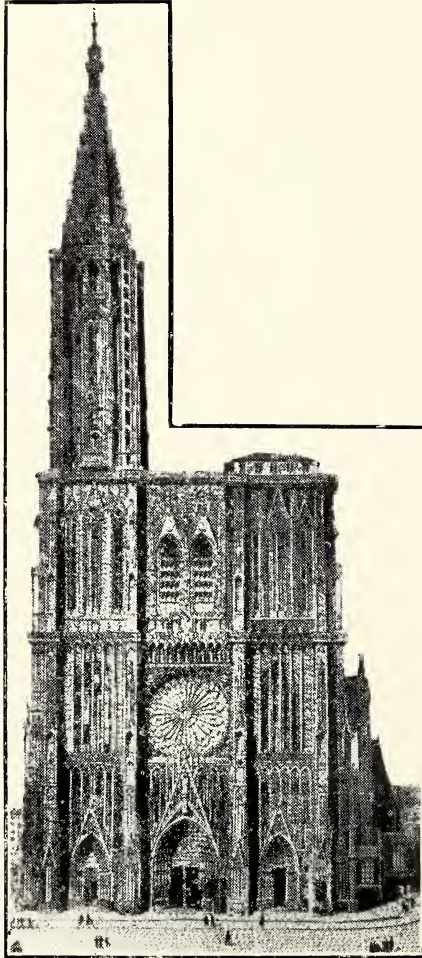
History—Alsace was originally a part of Roman Gaul and inhabited by Celtic tribes, who had immigrated from the east, then overrun by German nations during the fourth and fifth centuries and ultimately brought under the dominion of the Franks. In the tenth century the original Celtic element was supplanted by the German invaders.

ALSACE-LORRAINE



LORRAINE

ALSACE



CATHEDRAL OF STRASBOURG  
ALSACE



By the treaty of peace of Muenster 1648 the greater part of Alsace belonged to France. King Lewis XIV of France induced families from neighboring countries to settle in Alsace, which had been devastated by wars and pestilence. For six years no taxes were to be levied and the timber, lumber for the rebuilding of homes was furnished free of charge by the government. Hence many strangers immigrated to Alsace from France, Lorraine, Germany, Switzerland and Italy and this accounts for the fact that we find so many names of different nationalities among the Alsations and some entire French-patois speaking villages.

In 1871 Alsace was made a German principality and since 1918 it again belongs to France. Attempts were often made to assimilate the German and French element but without success until the French Revolution, 1792, which ended the age of feudalism and amalgamated the two different elements by the common ideal of democracy. Yet the French element soon seemed to predominate the different classes and after the Franco-Prussian War in 1871 the German government tried in vain to win back the majority of the people to German influences. There was a great number of French "irreconcilables." More than 150,000 expressed their adhesion to France and of this number nearly 50,000 left their native country.

The Alsatian is a perfect type of the Celtic, as a rule well built, industrious and thrifty, possessed by a sense of humor and joviality, again of an earnest disposition. He is not a friend of luxury or vanity but rather of simplicity and frugality. Truth, honesty, open mindness, sincerity are some of his characteristics. He is also possessed of a certain love (homesickness) for the past without being sentimental, he is a great lover of music, song and legend.

"Tell me what you sing and I will tell you what is in your heart"—is an old proverb of his. To an observer he may appear of a somewhat rude and blunt disposition but on closer acquaintance he will soon discover under his rough exterior, lovely and sympathetic sentiments. The real Alsatian is not profuse in his compliments, his remarks and answers are always direct and just. In some localities

the customs, homes and costumes are somewhat peculiar and quaint but the last have considerably changed by the influence of the more modern style of apparel.

The population numbers about 1,200,000. The language of the Alsatian is a specific alemannic (German) dialect or patois, mixed here and there with some French words but the pure French predominates in the higher classes.

The soil is in some parts very rich. The land is divided in small holdings. Wheat, rye, barley, oats, potatoes, sugarbeets, hay, hops and tobacco are the chief products, besides wine growing on the lovely hillsides of the Vosges. About the house and within doors a little garden patch is noticeable. Among the manufacturing industries cotton weaving is considered the most important especially in the town of Mulhouse, Upper Alsace. The production of woollens, yarns, linen and textiles is very extensively developed, the last is yet in some sections a house industry.

The country if Alsace is divided into Lower with Strasbourg and Upper Alsace with Colmar as the main cities. In fact Alsace has scarcely ever been under its own government but has always rather been exploited, it has always been the battlefield of recent and past wars. And because of this many thousands have emigrated to other countries in search of more favorable living conditions. Truly Alsace may be called the Martyrland of Europe.

Religiously speaking about two thirds of the population are Catholics, the balance either are adherents to the Protestant or Jewish faith. The visitor at Strasbourg, the capital of Alsace, stands spellbound before its magnificent cathedral whose foundations were laid in the year 1015. The edifice is a witness to the architectural achievements of the Middle Ages. Inside is the world famous clock. On the crest of one of the mountain elevations in Lower Alsace is the shrine of St. Ottilia, Patron Saint of the Alsatians and the favorite shrine of their pilgrimages.

"No matter where you go there is only one Alsace here below." *Quel beau jardin!* What a beautiful garden! exclaimed the French King Louis XIV when he visited Alsace

for the first time and this appreciation is fully justified. Beautiful mountains, fertile valleys, rich plains, old ruins on the mountain tops dating back to the time of Julius Caesar and the Feudal Ages. Such is the picturesque panorama of Alsace. Yet many of the Alsatians left their dear country on account of political disturbances as stated above, and also on account of over population especially in the mountain districts. Those who chose to emigrate to the United States have to a large measure benefitted their new country of adoption by their industry and undaunted efforts to succeed.



## *Farm Life in Days of Bettered Conditions.*

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Farm life in earlier days was connected with greater hardships than now-a-days, but it was not altogether unpleasant. Many an old man will in his reflective mood go back to those days and recall the happy years on the farm and if true to himself will thank God for having been brought up and raised on the farm. He often will think of that happy carefree life, even at the risk and cost of being termed a sentimental foggy and dreamer, a boaster of old fashioned days, he will readily let himself be carried away from smoke, dust, and noise to green fields and clear skies, away from that which is so artificial, he will listen to the songs of the birds, the humming of the bees, he will again see in his vision that home with a horizon all the way around, with no snorting automobile on the road, no noisy flying ship in the air.

Truly the advantages of country life are incomparable. The farmer lives a king's life, he lives with God's nature. In the morning the roosters call up to sun, the birds sing praises to God for the new day. The skies are rich at dawn and the sunsets glowing with unspeakable glory. The children play in healthful mud, paddle in clean water, they live with flowers and butterflies, they experience the thrill of going barefoot, of being out in the rain without rubber coat and buckskin overshoes. They hear the lisp-ing and clapping of the breezes, the whirl through the air. In the evening at sunset the sound of cowbells is heard in the distance. The horses peacefully eat their oats, men tramp about doing their work. From the kitchen comes the appetizing smell of the supper in preparation and from the woodshed the sound of an axe is heard busily working so as to supply the stove on which supper is cooked. When the low sighing wind has put all flowers to sleep, the fire-

flies trim their lamps and then it is evening on the farm when all things enjoy a healthful rest.

In early days as now yet, Autumn is the season of the glorious fruitage of Spring planting and Summer time, the harvest of the year. The so-called Indian Summer when it comes is a season in itself, dreamy, hazy, the weather is soft and colorful, just a few wonderful, golden days in Autumn. The trees and shrubberies are colorful in different shades and tints, a most beautiful art gallery. The gossamers are flying in the air. Gazing over the fields there is a indistinct purple seam in the distant horizon. But now some serious work is to be done, corn husking which means many a lame back and worn fingers before the last load is drawn to the crib, it means to rise early, to scoop the last load by lantern light. The regular bang can be heard for more than a mile around. On the side of the wagon box the tar, to paint the finger cods may be noticed. Now the time has come when the garden products are taken in and stored away in the cellar, which is banked and made secure against freezing. The red-winged black-birds are chattering away, organizing their flight for the south and already we notice the long harrow-shaped files of wild geese. A few more days and the hired man reports some ice in the horse trough and the thoughts of the long winter are haunting the farmers mind.

Even the Winter season in those better days was not without its charm, was not so dreary, gloomy as we in our more modern times may only too readily imagine. Who has not read about sirup (sorghum, molasses) making from sugar maple and sugar cane. The scene is familiar. The maple tree with the wooden spile near the ground which conducts the sap into the bucket. The sap is collected each day and boiled as soon as possible in the kettle over a fire in the open air on snow and frozen ground (February and March). The boilings show a dark colored sugar with an aromatic taste.

About Thanksgiving all the corn is in the crib and the few lonely turkeys who have been kept over for the next year come to conclusion that the roost on the trees must

soon be exchanged for a safer shelter under the sheds. Everything perishable is gathered in, covered up, all the cracks in the house battened up and the wood piled high. The bees have securely stored away their sweet treasure in the hives in the rear along the orchard fence and so has the squirrel stored away its granaries in the hollow of an old tree, the birds have retired to their winter quarters. Old Winter may now celebrate his coming with a three day's blizzard, which will pile up the snow high above the fence boards. All nature lies dormant under the cover of the white, immaculate snow, truly a time of relaxation for the busy farmer, whom we find now sitting near a blazing fire, leisurely enjoying the smoking of his pipe. Small wonder that he does not worry, the cellar shows bursting bins of potatoes, receptacles of cider, barrels of apples, a good supply of preserves, fruits of all kinds, sacks of walnuts, butternuts, hickory nuts, hazelnuts, and last but not least, well cured hams, endless links of spicy home made sausages. With such a supply he can well afford to dispense himself with the grocery store and butcher shop "around the corner."

Now is the time for hunting, especially when tracking is good after a fresh snowfall, trapping, skating, snow ball battles. Whenever the weather permits a moonlight ride over the crisp silvery snow track to the neighbor takes place. The horses are in fine mood, jingling with strings of bells, puffing out like a steam engine the warm breath in the frosty air, swiftly pulling a bouncing bobsled loaded with merry occupants sitting on a thick layer of straw. On Sunday the whole family will come to church in this same vehicle, which needs no shockabsorbers.

Not far distant from the farm is the little school house, one room concern, designated by number or named after the owner of the nearest farm, who ordinarily is one of the directors for many years. School mams, or men teachers have charge of the school. To study is the least of the scholars troubles and often the ruler and hickory stick has to wake up the indifferent and lazy pupil. Good old school days, happy days gone by.



From time to time a country dance takes place. Naturally the fiddler in those days is the prominent feature of the affair and how he can fiddle! In all his life he never has taken a lesson, it is natural to him and he is the wonder of the whole neighborhood, an extraordinary musical talent. He takes the violin to his chin, his ear close down to the sounding board and after a few preliminary scratches and a serious dreamy look to the crowd he begins to set the whole assembly into motion. The caller with his "salute your partner," "all promenade," etc., must not be overlooked here, because he too is of vital importance. These gatherings took place without a great outlay or difficulty as there was no danger of spoiling, injuring a costly carpet or expensive furniture. In those days an open democratic, frank, sincere sociability was valued more than money, when one guest was considered as welcome as the other, surely no need of "shows" and "movies."

The evenings are spent in the family. Over the center of the dining table a brass lamp with crystal pendants. In the stove a blazing fire, crackling away its fragrant, clean and living warmth. Mother is knitting, father reads, the children are preparing their school lesson for tomorrow, a thing which is quickly disposed of. Now the roasting of popcorn takes place, the cracking of nuts on the flat iron for a layer cake, or the time is spent in recreative and amusing games. At bed time after the night-prayer the smaller children are wrapped in a blanket and carried up stairs in a room with cold natural air. Through a protruding nail from the outside the frost would penetrate with a noise of a gunshot, but a healthy sleep was enjoyed just the same, and in the morning it will not take much to make the banister for a warm fire at the breakfast call.

## *Religious Activities.*

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Religion is an essential need to the human soul. The craving for truth is as strong as the bodily cravings for food. There is a natural instinct anterior to all reasoning, which is satisfied only by acts of religious worship. Man is constrained by the force of evidence to recognize the existence of a Supreme Being—invisible Power. Man is inquisitive by his very nature, he must know the purpose of his existence, the object of his end, hence the necessity of religious instruction and religious training.

### **First Services.**

Our first settlers looked for a place of worship, but on account of their poor limited circumstances could not think of erecting a house of worship. Missionary priests came to tend to their spiritual wants. The holy sacrifice of the Mass was celebrated in private homes or even in a school house, once a month in the following homes: Peter Geiger's Place, Philip Karcher's, Fridelin Ruder's, Ed. Daylor's. In order to make their Easter Duty and attend church some also went to Cabery, in those days called Paradeis, named after a settler from Luxembourg (1867). From miles the scattered settlers gathered and joy filled their hearts, when they could have an opportunity to receive the sacraments, to be strengthened by the spiritual comfort which religion could give. No distance was too great to walk, no obstacle too difficult, as they realized what their religion was to them.

In either 1862 or 1863 the first Church about 20'x30' was erected on the site of the present old Lehigh near the northwest corner of the intersection of the New York Central R. R. and the road running north and south. Worshipers of different nationalities, French, German, Irish, flocked to that humble place of religious gathering. The first

marriage in this Church took place between Fridolin Ruder and Seraphina Studer by Father Cote of Kankakee, in April 1864. Service was held every first Monday in the month.

In 1872 or 1873 the Church was moved  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles south on Timothy Fortin's place, an addition of the same size was built to it, also a sacristy (12'x16') and a parsonage was erected. This was done under the supervision of Father Paradis of Kankakee.

### **First Church Built by the Members of SS. Peter and Paul's.**

On November 24, 1867 the German Catholics held a meeting at Peter Geiger's Place for the purpose of organizing a Church Building Society (Kirchenbauverein). Officers: President, Carl Ruder, Vice President, Matthias Clodi, Secretary, Philip Karcher, Treasurer, Peter Geiger. Committee on Financial Reports: Fridolin Ruder and Ed. Finger. Society dues 50c. At this meeting it was decided to apply to the Prior of the Benedictin Convent in Chicago for a priest who would say Mass on the 13th or 14th of the following January at Philip Karcher's Place. The entrance and monthly fees collected amounted to \$19.00.

On January 8th, 1868 the following officers were elected: George Schosser, Erhard Ruder, Wendelin Ruder, Maurice Studer, Martin Geiger, Michael Clodi, Vincent Boner, Chryst Knittel.

On April 19th of the same year a Sunday School was organized. The first catechetical instruction was given in the home of Peter Geiger, who with George Peter, Frank Studer, Nicolaus Weiler were elected as first teachers. On June 21st a Building Committee was elected with the following officers: Philip Karcher, Fridolin Ruder and Frank Studer. The first outlay for Mass requisitee was \$55.25. At a meeting of Sept. 20th of the same year it was decided to erect a Church 24'x46'x14' and on January 3, 1869 a motion was carried (17 votes against 2) that a Church be built on Peter Geiger's land. The building was erected by John and Lambert Paulissen of Kankakee and dedicated to the Apostles Peter and Paul October 4, 1869. The



Church was blessed by Father Kuchenbuch of Chebanse to the great rejoicing of the small congregation. In this humble house of worship the members moved by deep faith and religious sentiments, gathered on "priestless" Sundays, whenever a missionary priest could not come, sometimes for one, two or three months to recite the rosary and other prayers, because they loved their God and their Church, built at the cost of so many sacrifices. Sometimes they attended divine service in the old Church of the French-Irish congregation at Lehigh and also when it had been moved two and one half miles south.

They well remembered the words written in St. Matthew 21, 13:

"My house shall be called a house of prayer."

### Subscription for the Church Building Fund 1868.

	First Subscription	Second Subscription
Carl Ruder .....	\$150.00	
Matthias Clodi .....	55.00	45.00
Philip Karcher .....	75.00	70.00
Peter Geiger .....	50.00	60.00
George Peter .....	50.00	30.00
Franz Emling .....	50.00	40.00
Michael Frueh .....	50.00	10.00
John Heimburger .....	50.00	25.00
Ed. Finger .....	25.00	25.00
Chryst Knittel .....	50.00	10.00
Frank Studer .....	50.00	50.00
Michael Clodi .....	30.00	25.00
Joseph Clodi .....	15.00	15.00
Ignace Knittel .....	50.00	
Paul Meyer .....	50.00	25.00
Nicolaus Weiler .....	50.00	60.00
Philip Saffer .....	50.00	35.00
John Pratt .....	50.00	
Adam Fritz .....	50.00	50.00
Moritz Studer .....		20.00
Henry Saffer .....		10.00
John Knittel .....		25.00
Martin Geiger .....		16.00

## *Missionaries. — Pioneer and Subsequent Pastors.*

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Before the German colony had segregated itself from the French-Irish congregation, missionary priests, mostly from Chicago, came to attend to the spiritual wants of the small parish, namely: Rev. Father Hahn, Rev. Carl and Michael Rosenbauer, Redemptorist priests of St. Michael's Church, Chicago, and Rev. William Kuchenbuch. They also attended another station, Cabery, then called Paradeis. After SS. Peter and Paul's Church was built in 1869, Father Kuchenbuch came from Chebanse to say mass once a month before that mass was said and catechism taught in Peter Geiger's home. Mass was also said for the people on Monday mornings before returning to Chebanse, when again the whole congregation attended. He had charge of this Out-Mission from about 1869, until 1873, when Rev. Bruno Riess, a Benedictine priest from St. Joseph's Church, Chicago appears on the scene as a missionary. He came every three weeks from Kankakee, where he made his stopping place, with the Pastor of the French-German-Irish congregation, or in private homes until St. Mary's Church, or Immaculate Conception B. V. M. (organized, April 2, 1865, canonically erected 1873 under the Rt. Rev. Thomas Foley Bishop of Chicago) was built, when he made the sacristy the home of his short stay. With the then poor but faithful people, the priest meant everything, he was the king of their hearts, and they always deeply regretted his change, whereas in congregations where wealth and luxury have weakened the faith, the priest is looked upon as a "salaried officer," and we often hear the cold, short remark "Father-so-and-so left and Father- so-and-so took his place."

## Residing Pastors.

In Sept. 1874 Rev. Gelasius Kuba was appointed as first resident pastor of St. Mary's Church, Kankakee. He was of Bohemian extraction, but could also master besides his mother tongue the English and German language. Every third Sunday in the month he attended the small congregation of SS. Peter and Paul's. During his pastorate a very successful mission was given by the well known Jesuit missionary Father Weninger. It was well attended by the small out-mission of Pilot, some walked the distance of ten and more miles. Father Kuba died on his way to Chicago in August 1876.

Rev. Francis Allgayer took charge of St. Mary's, Kankakee in November, 1876. Some misunderstanding had occurred between him and his flock and he left the Parish in October 1877. Services were held in the out-mission once a month.

Rev. Clemens Duerr was appointed as new Pastor October 1877. In 1880 he erected a sanctuary 16'x18' with two stained glass windows in the out-mission Church. The work was done by John Sr., Theodore and John Jr. Paulissen at a cost of about \$400.00. Father Duerr was, after a rather stormy pastorate, appointed Pastor of Spring Grove, Illinois where he retired later on leading an idyllic life after having experienced during so many years the falsity and vanity of the world. Father Duerr was born November 22, 1837 at Fulgenstadt, Diocese of Rottenburg, Germany and ordained a priest in 1866. Came to this country in 1869. Died in 1920 and was buried in Benton Harbor, Michigan.



Rev. J. H. Kruell succeeded Father Duerr in August 1882, but remained only until December of the same year leaving a rather dark page in the history of the Immaculate Conception Parish and the out-mission. According to all appearances he was not a canonically appointed pastor. He was born in Hannover, Germany.

**REV. J. H. KRUELL** 1882

Rev. H. Bangen ministered to the out-mission only for a short period of six months, January 1883 to July 15, 1883, when he was appointed Pastor of the Annunciation Church, Busch (Big Woods), near Aurora. He was born February 22, 1849 at Warendorf, Westphalia, Germany, studied at Hatternand, Muenster and was ordained May 12, 1878 at Osnabrueck, Hannover, Germany. His first appointment was as assistant at St. Boniface Church, Chicago, October 1878 to 1883 when he was appointed pastor of St. Mary's Kankakee. He served in the Franco-Prussian War 1870. Died at the Alexian Hospital, Chicago, May 27, 1921.

**REV. H. BANGEN** 1883

Rev. H. Mehring now appears on the scene as Pastor of the out-mission, coming from St. Louis Diocese. He was very popular and by his inspiring and forceful sermons and other effective pastoral work put new life and vigor into the congregation. Under his supervision a priesthouse and school house 18'x22' was erected in 1884. The parsonage was never occupied except by some teachers with their parents and relatives. In 1907 it was sold. Father Mehring was appointed pastor of St. John's Church, Johnsburg, Illinois, December 1884. In 1905 he resigned and he died June 25, 1911 in the St. Scholastica Academy, Rogers Park, Illinois, where he had been chaplain. He was born at Rammeldingen (Luxemburg), September 2, 1832. Ordained August 24, 1858, in Trier, Rhenish Prussia.

**REV. H. MEHRING** 1883-1884

A most worthy and zealous priest, Father Halbmaier took charge of SS. Peter and Paul's in 1884. In 1887 he was appointed pastor at Menominee, Illinois and later at St. Benedict's, Blue Island. Upon his request he was relieved from parish duties and appointed chaplain to the Angel Guardian Orphanage in Chicago. Father Halbmaier is a native of Illinois born at Binghamton, February 28, 1855 and ordained in Chicago June 28, 1878.

Father Beineke was a very conscientious pastor and well liked. During his absence of a few months in Germany, his native land, he was replaced by an ex-Franciscan, the Rev. Jos. Rhode, who after the return of the Pastor, was appointed as Pastor at Elgin, where he is buried in the Church he built. Father Beineke was in later years afflicted with shortsightedness and hard hearing. Owing to these ailments he met with an accident being struck by a railroad engine, which caused his death. He was born in Germany and ordained in Padernborn, same country, about 1860.

In July 1891 Rev. Albert Evers, up to that time Assistant Priest at St. Nicholas', Aurora, Ill. was appointed as pastor. He was known for his untiring zeal. He attended the out-mission every third Sunday in the month and bought a reed organ and bell, donated by Adam Fritz. The inscription of the bell reads as follows: FEHY STUCKSTEDE B. F. Co. St. Louis, Mo. 1891. S. Maria, Zum Andenken an Maria Fritz. In 1895 Father Evers was transferred to St. Boniface, Chicago where he built a magnificent parochial school, a beautiful Church (Roman style) and a commodious parsonage. In 1916 he resigned on account of impaired health and after one year of rest he was appointed Pastor of S. Peter's at Niles Center, Ill. His health failing him entirely he went to Denver, Colorado, where he died October 14, 1920. His

# MISSIONARY PRIESTS AND PASTORS OF SS. PETER AND PAUL'S, PILOT



REV. HAHN, C.S.S.R.



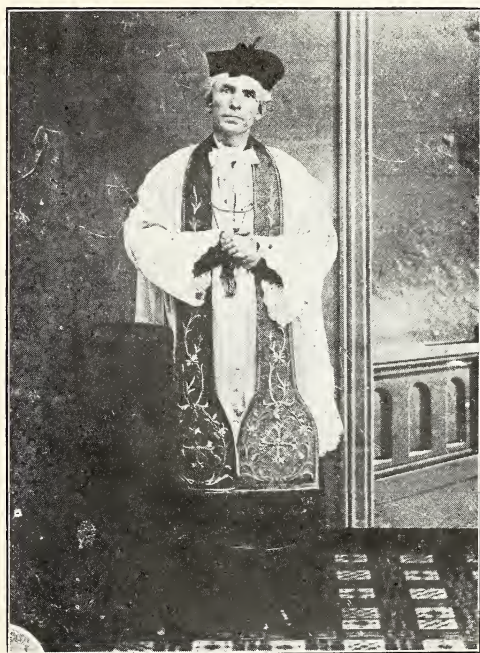
REV. MICH. ROSEN-  
BAUER, C.S.S.R.



REV. CHAS. ROSEN-  
BAUER, C.S.S.R.



REV. BRUNO RIESS  
O.S.B.



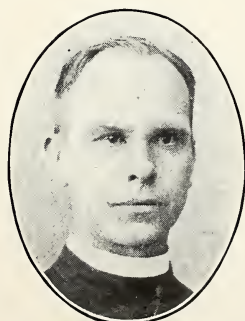
REV. WILLIAM KUCHENBUCH



REV. GELASIUS  
KUBA



REV. FRANK  
ALLGAYER



REV. CLEMENS  
DUERR



REV. J. H. KRUELL





REV. H. BANGEN



REV. H. MEHRING



REV. PAUL HALB-  
MAIER



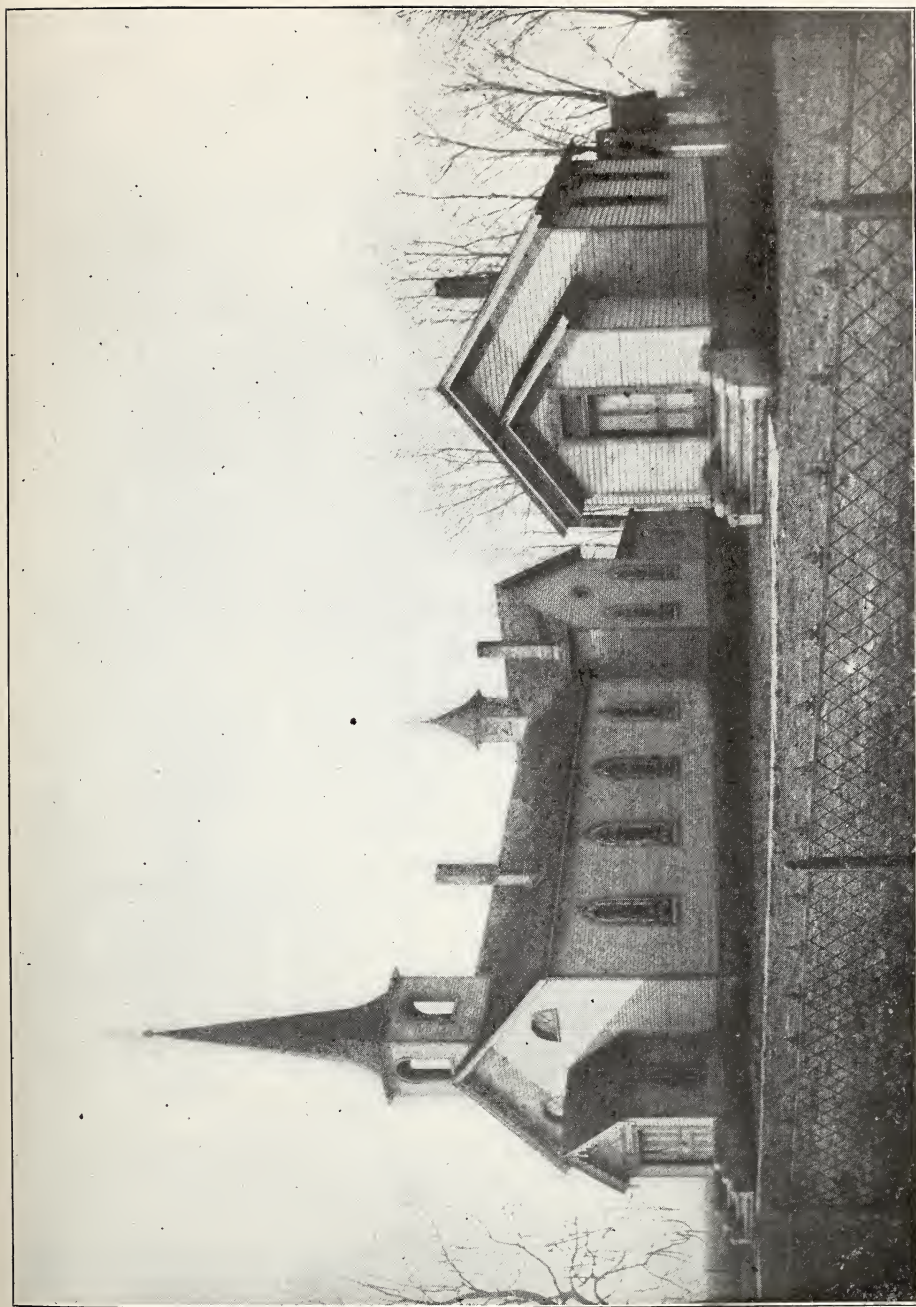
REV. JOSEPH  
BEINECKE



REV. ALBERT  
EVERS

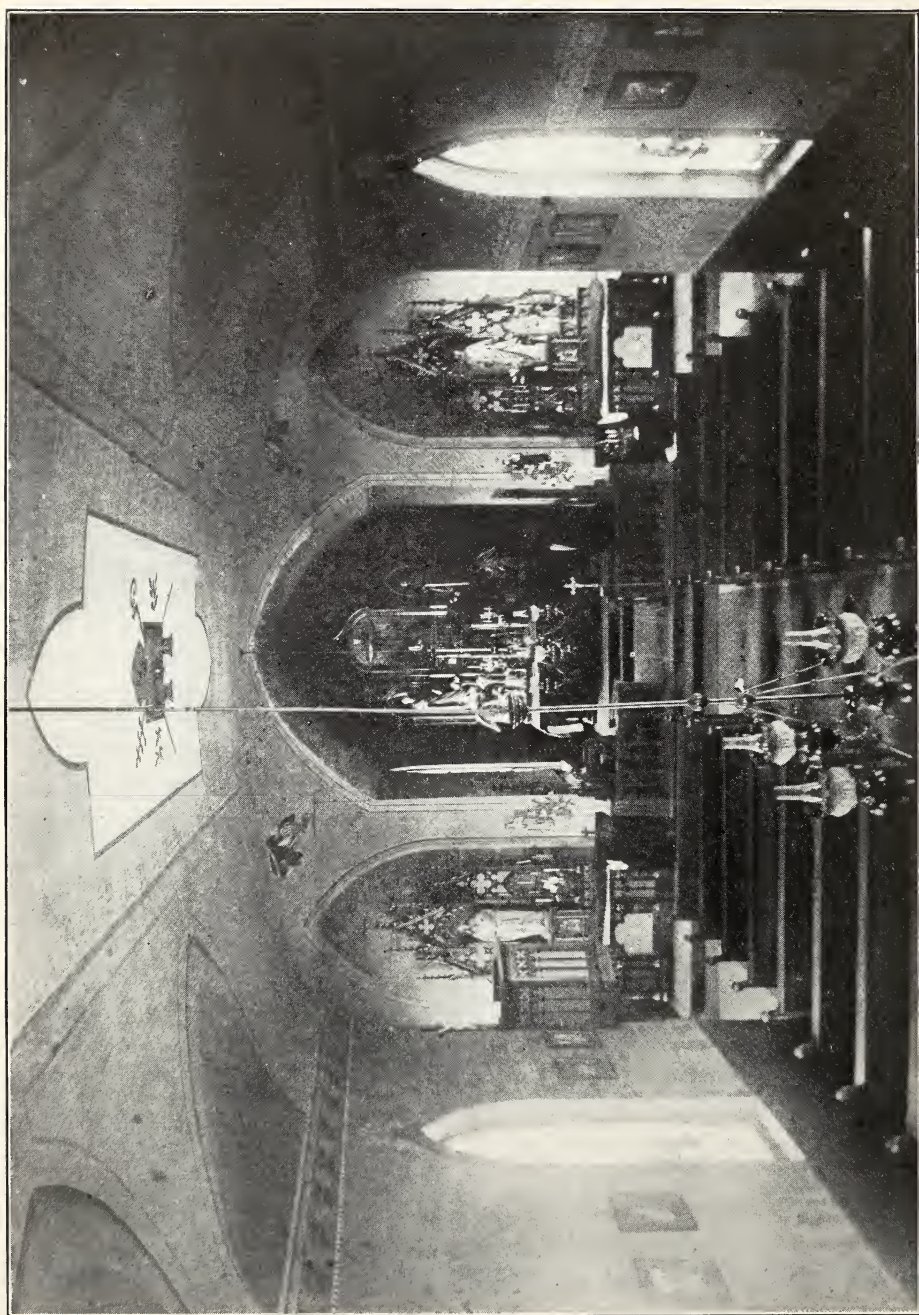


REV. FRANCIS SIXT



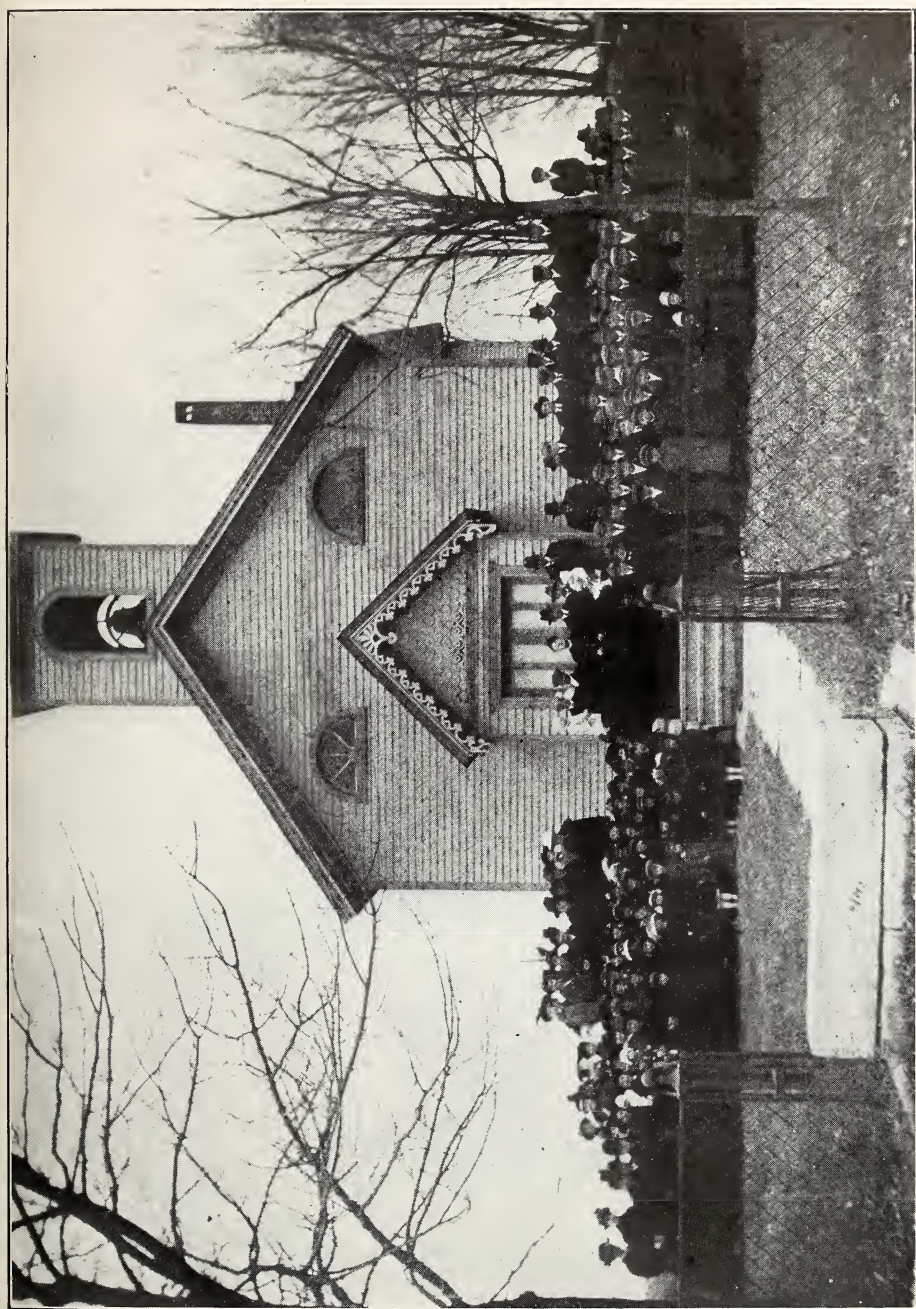
SS. PETER AND PAUL'S CHURCH AND SCHOOL, PILOT.



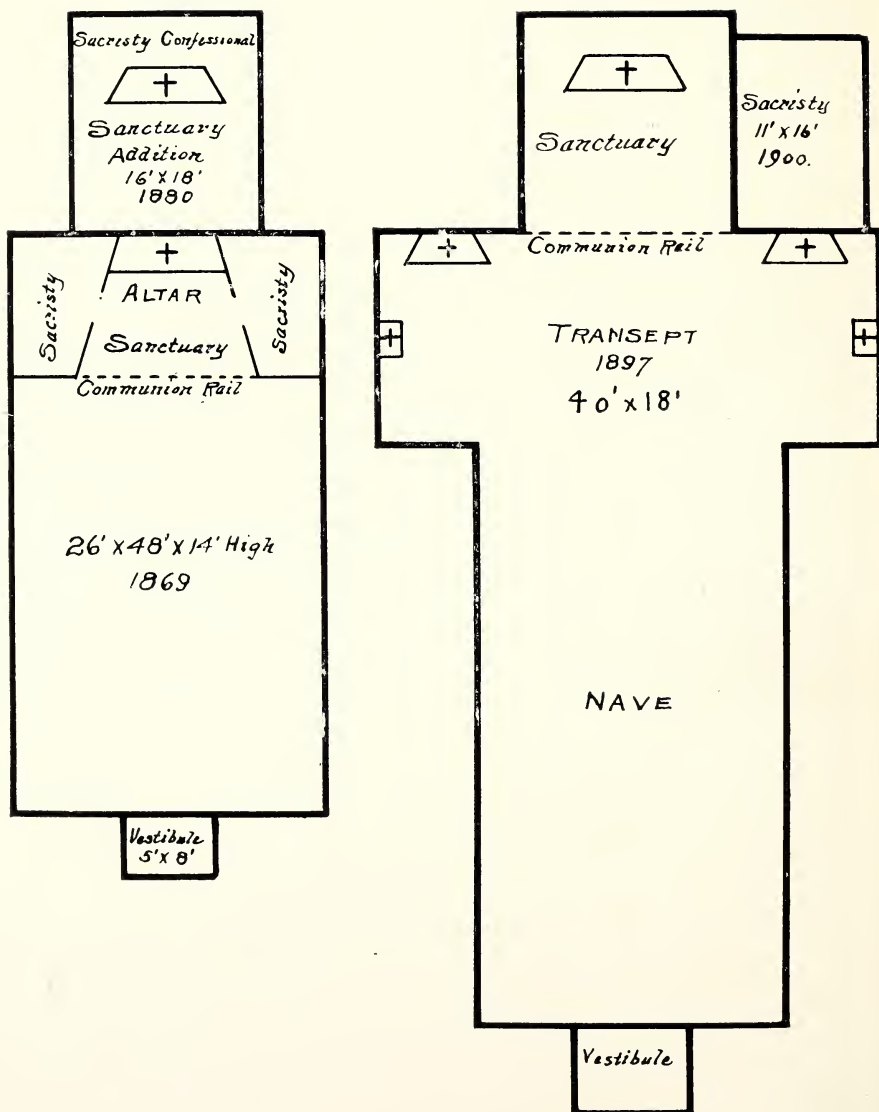


INTERIOR OF SS. PETER AND PAUL'S CHURCH.





PARISHIONERS OF SS. PETER AND PAUL'S CHURCH



DIAGRAMS OF SS. PETER AND PAUL'S CHURCH, PILOT.

remains were taken to Chicago where he was buried. Father Evers was born at Warburg (Westphalia) Germany, where he made his classical studies, the theological course he made in St. Francis near Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Was ordained priest June 24, 1887.

When Father Sixt took charge of the out-mission mass was said twice in a month. He improved the seating capacity of the Church by building in a cross section in 1897 the cost of which amounted to \$1715.00, installed a high altar, a gift of the children of Phillip Karcher Family, replaced the old window lights by Art Glass windows donated by the following families: Phillip and Maria Karcher, Joseph and Magdalena Clodi, Adam and Maria Fritz, Martin and Maria Geiger, Joseph and Ida Gersmann, Phillip, Margaretha, Heinrich and Carolina Saffer, Michael Frueh, Kilian and Maria Lochner, Michael, Catharina, George and Barbara Heimbürger, two small windows in the transept donated by Rev. Francis Sixt. Besides he made other minor improvements to the amount of \$726.00. In November 1903 Father Sixt exchanged positions with the Rev. C. A. Danz, at St. Mathias Church, Chicago, where he pastored for seven years. Father Sixt died in Europe October 4, 1910, where he went on account of impaired health. He was born May 22, 1852 at Unter-Roedel, Diocese of Eichstaedt, Bavaria, Germany. Served in the Franco-Prussian war of 1870. Came to America in 1871 and studied for the priesthood at St. Francis Seminary, Wisconsin. Ordained June 10, 1876. Assistant Pastor at St. James and St. Francis Church, Chicago when he took charge of the pastorates at: Lockport, Lemont 1884, Kankakee 1895-1899 and St. Mathias Church, Chicago.

In 1895 the French-Irish congregation of Goodrich, which for reasons to be mentioned hereinafter, had separated itself from the St. James Parish, was consolidated with SS. Peter and Paul's. The Rev. J. Meyer was appointed to take charge of Sacred



Heart, Goodrich and SS. Peter and Paul's. This was a decided improvement, which brought the pastor nearer to his flock and made church work so much more efficient. Now divine service is held every Sunday in each parish with alternating hours.

#### Improvements made at SS. Peter and Paul's:

1900. A sacristy, a Crucifixion Group above the High Altar. 1901, a Confessional. 1902, Church decorated and Two Side Altars installed, donated by Fridolin Ruder and Adam Fritz; St. Joseph's Statue, a gift of William Meyer and a Blessed Virgin Statue presented by John Heimburger. 1903, New Pews, a Communion Rail, a Pulpit, Pieta Altar. 1904, Sanctuary Chair and Stools. 1905, new Vestments, valued at about \$400.00. 1906, a Pipe Organ, a gift of Adam and Maria Fritz, Parish Library. 1907 the Parsonage was sold. 1908, the Church reshingled. 1911, the Church which was removed from its foundation by a cyclone, November 11 of the same year is replaced to its former base.

#### The School.

Progress is the watchword in our modern times, and indeed progress we have made in industry, science, economics, education, but progress has also created new necessities. Adam and his sons could well do without a telephone, an automobile, an airship, but abolish these commodities or rather necessities, at once the result would be confusion, and ruin of the country. We cannot be proficient without progress made in education, or rather without mental training. Indeed there are thousands, who cannot distinguish A from B, and yet do well, but for the majority of mankind mental training is of absolute necessity. During the 1860's or somewhat before, there stood a schoolhouse in the north-east quarter of Section 16, Pilot Tp., which was later bought by John Knittel and moved on his land in Section 10, one of the first public schools in this district.

Man is composed of a body and an immortal soul, hence a twofold education is needed, one with reference to the present life and the other, which is concerned about

the next and everlasting life, therefore the necessity of religious training. Both the secular and religious education must go hand in hand in order to make good citizens in this world and assure the possession of the future life. Religious training is not essential for a child, if there is no Beyond, if the soul is a mere soap bubble, which, when exploded returns, so to speak to naught. But who dare deny there is a God, a Supreme Being, a Creator, a Maker of all things. There is in every man the consciousness of a Supreme Power, call it God, there is a presentiment of a future life and we repeat, a certain knowledge of the Supernatural is of dire necessity to prepare us for the life to come during the short term allotted here below.

It is the glory of the Church of having at all times championed the cause of an education or training, which assures to the mind a secular knowledge, trains the will and secures the formation of character. Brain and heart, intellect and will, both not only should, but must receive careful attention in school. Some pioneer settlers once asked, why they built a school, the answer was, "We thought that without a school, the Church would soon be for the sparrows."

The high importance of such a school, was well understood by our pioneer settlers. At a meeting April 19th, 1868 it was suggested to organize a Sunday School or Catechism class. The first catechism teaching took place the following Sunday, April 26th in Peter Geiger's home. Franz Studer, Nicolaus Weiler, George Peter and Peter Geiger were appointed as teachers in private homes.

In 1884 a small school building was erected by Father H. Mehring and formally opened in January 1885.

It will interest all former pupils and bring back to memory happy days gone by, in reading the names of their teachers:

1870-1873 Adam Lochner from the vicinity of Chicago.

1873-1876 Wendelin Ruder from the Parish.

1876-1878 Leonard Hahn.

1878-1881 Wendelin Ruder.

1881-1885 Vacancy.

1885-1888 The first teacher, who instructed the children in the "Little Pilot School" was Miss Theresia Tshan from Kankakee.

In the latter part of 1884 the "Schulverein" was organized with 50c monthly dues.

John Pratt ,president; John Karcher, vice president; Fridolin Ruder, secretary; Kilian Lochner, treasurer; Michael Heimburger, William Meyer, Chryst Knittel, school directors.

1888-1889 Miss Mary Paulissen, from Kankakee.

1889-1890 Miss Clementina Gramlich from Chicago.

1890-1893 Miss Theresia Tshan from Kankakee.

1893-1894 Miss Susa Paulissen from Kankakee.

Two months Miss Regina Weisshaar.

1894-1902 Miss Mary Simon from Chicago.

1902-1903 Miss Edith Knittel from Chebanse, Ill.

1903 Sept. to Dec. Marcus Lang.

1904-1906 Miss Anna Stock from McHenry, Illinois.

1906-1907 Miss Josephine Brefeld from Ringwood, Ill.

1907-1910 Miss Anna Laskofsky from Chicago.

1910 Sept. to Oct. Miss Elizabeth Surges.

1910 Nov. 1911 Miss Ethel Eberhardt from Chicago.

1911 Nov. 1912 Miss Mary Simon from Chicago.

1912-1915 Miss Anna Molidor from Volo, Ill.

1915-1917 Miss Margaret Hebensberger from Chicago.

1917 Vacancy.

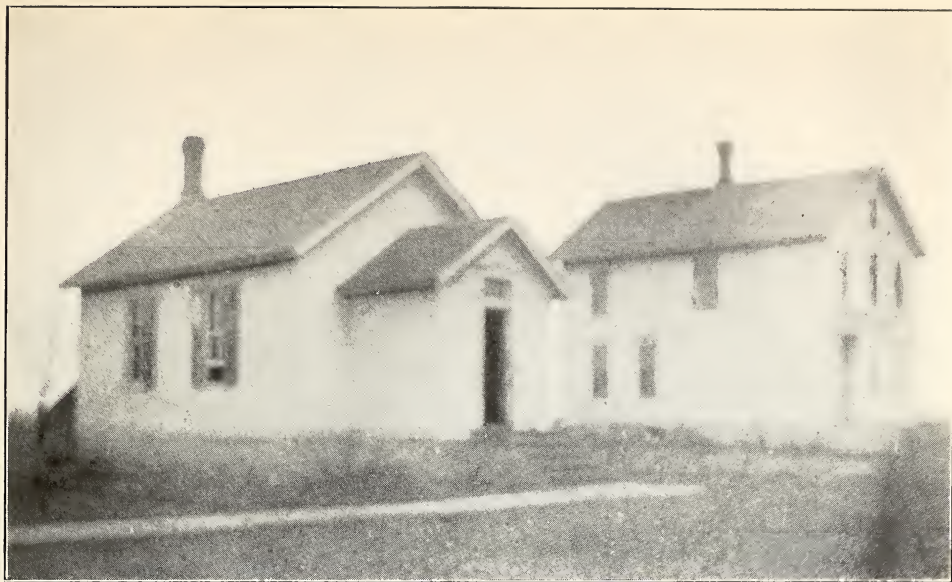
1918-1919 Miss Elizabeth Hoff.

The first and subsequent settlers deserve great praise and credit for sending their children daily to school from a great distance (5 miles). Often they had to walk. The average number of pupils attending the school was about 20-25.

### **Graduates.**

Although the School had to contend with great difficulties, which hampered to some extent, the proficiency of the studies, irregular attendance on account of inclement weather, unfavorable road conditions, great distance, SS. Peter and Paul's School could send forth some of its pupils as graduates.





SS. PETER AND PAUL'S SCHOOL WITH FORMER PARSONAGE.



SS. PETER AND PAUL'S SCHOOL CHILDREN.





SS. PETER AND PAUL'S SCHOOL CHILDREN, TEACHER AND PASTOR.

## SCHOOL TEACHERS OF ST. PETER AND PAUL'S SCHOOL

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WENDELIN RUDER



THERESIA TSHAN



MARY PAULISSEN



CLEMENTINA  
GRAMLICH



SUSIE PAULISSEN



MARY SIMON



EDITH KNITTEL



ANNA STOCK



ANNA LASKOFSKY





ETHEL EBERHARDT



ANNA MOLITOR



MARGARET  
HEBENSBERGER



ELIZABETH HOFF



Following is the list of those, who received the diploma of proficiency:

1908 Edwin Ruder, Raymond Kral, Joseph Ruder, Philip Ruder, Joseph Emling.

1915 Leroy Bertrand, William Schneider, Edith Ruder, Henrietta Fritz, Agnes Fritz.

### **The Altar Boys.**

The boys, who serve the priest so faithfully at the altar, cannot be overlooked in a Parish History. They are of great assistance during divine service and deserve praise for their zeal in mastering the intricacies of their duties. The boys of SS. Peter and Paul's always considered it a special privilege and honor to serve at God's altar.

### **Organist and Choir.**

Religious music and singing should not be considered as an ornament of divine service, but as a quasi-necessity. The sacred melodies are a prayer of a higher order and kind, and their charm and supernatural influence are felt by everyone. For this reason religious singing was cultivated among the early settlers. Some have given their service for many years and they considered it a great honor to be a member of the Church Choir. They were undaunted by the difficulties and obstacles which are sometimes connected with maintaining and upkeeping a choir especially in a Country Parish with widely scattered choir members. Due to the efforts of some former teachers and organists, the good effects were felt for many years. Pioneer and subsequent organists and choirsingers deserve the thanks and kind remembrances for their loyalty and unselfish service.

### **Societies.**

Parish societies are more or less imperative. An army is better commanded when divided into brigades and divisions, etc., and Christ's words "I know mine and mine know me," find their practical application. Through organized societies, the pastor gets into closer contact with his flock, they are his right hand in the upbuilding and developing of the Parish, and his work is greatly simplified and made more efficient.

### **School Society.**

The "School Society" was organized during the 1860's as mentioned above.

### **Altar Society.**

This society was organized during the early years of the parish organization, and reorganized in April 1900. Its purpose was to furnish the requisites for the altar. At all times the members of this Society were mindful of the words of the Psalmist: "I have loved, O Lord, the beauty of thy house and the place where thy glory dwelleth."

### **Young Men's and Young Ladies' Society.**

The Young Men's Society was organized in 1902 under the patronage of St. Raphael and the other in 1900 under the patronage of St. Rose of Lima.

### **Purgatorial Society.**

This Society was established in 1902, it is a society for the dead, its purpose being to be mindful of those who have gone before us in faith. It is a holy and wholesome thought to pray for the dead, that they may be loosed from their sins, II Mach 12 46, or as St. Augustine says: We have loved them in life, let us not forget them in death.

### **Holy Name Society.**

The Holy Name society was organized at the close of a Mission, October 28, 1917, with a membership of 53. Its object is to abstain from profane, unbecoming language and to stimulate religious sentiments.

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## **STATISTICS**

**FIRST BAPTISM.** The first baptism of SS. Peter and Paul's Outmission entered in St. Mary's Church record, Kankakee, reads as follows:

I, Chas. Rosenbauer, C. SS. R. baptized on the 11th of March, 1868, Edward, born Feb. 18th, 1868, legitimate son of William King from Ireland and Catherine Phalen from Ireland. Sponsors: Cornelius Riordan from Union Hill, Catherine Keennan from Morris, Illinois.

First baptism after the church in the outmission was built: Mary Magdalen, born July 24, 1869, legitimate daughter of Edward Finger and Rosa Scheiding. Sponsors: Moritz Studer and Magdalen Emling. W. Kuchenbuch, pastor.



**FIRST MARRIAGE**      The first marriage which took place in SS. Peter and Paul's Church was between Louis Spitz and Lizzie Geiger in the summer of 1869, the new church building being not yet completed. Father Kuchenbuch performed the marriage ceremony.

Marriage recorded Nov. 3, 1874: Chrysostom Knittel (widower of Elizabeth Heimburger) age 47, son of Peter Paul Knittel and Catherine Buehrla, and Rosa Peter, age 19, daughter of George Peter and Mary Nau. Witnesses: Martin Geiger and John Heimburger. Gelasius Kuba, officiating pastor.

**FIRST BURIAL.**      Michael Ruder, son of Fridolin and Seraphina Ruder, died 1865. Transferred from St. James Cemetery then located on the present site of old Lehigh to SS. Peter and Paul's Cemetery.

First burial in SS. Peter and Paul's Cemetery: Mary Studer, daughter of Francis and Mary Josepha Studer, died 1869, age 5 months, 10 days.

**Statistics of SS. Peter and Paul's as a Mission Parish of  
Sacred Heart Church, Organized July, 1899.**

**FIRST BAPTISM.**      Philip Oliver Duval, born July 14, 1899, son of Arthur Duval and Mary Herbst, baptized July 23, 1899. Sponsors: Philip Duval and Louisa Herbst. J. Meyer, pastor.

**FIRST MARRIAGE.**      William Lochner, son of Kilian Lochner and Mary Karcher, and Anna Feller, daughter of Ignace Feller and Mary Peter, married Feb. 6th, 1900. Witnesses: Chas. Feller and Susan Lochner. J. Meyer, pastor.

**FIRST DEATH.**      Lucias Herald Karcher, son of Philip and Lena Karcher, died April 26, 1900, age 7 months, buried in Kankakee.

**FIRST INTERMENT.**      Erhard Ruder, buried May 5, 1900, age 64.

**FIRST COMMUNION.**      June 30, 1901, Carl Fritz, Henry Saffer, Frank Emling, Anthony Knittel, Eugene Schmidt, Jr., George Feller, Frank

Fritz, Bernard Wilmeng, Joseph Provencal, Mary Heimburger, Lilly Fritz, Francis Wilmeng.

**CONFIRMATION.** Previous to the appointment of a resident pastor at Goodrich, those who were to be confirmed had to go either to Kankakee or other neighboring parishes. In 1902, Sept. 18 confirmation took place in Sacred Heart Church for the first time by the Right Rev. Bishop P. Muldoon, Administrator of the Diocese; thirty-three of the mission parish were confirmed. Sponsors: Joseph Clodi and Theresia Fritz. Again Oct. 10, 1902, the Most Rev. Archbishop, James E. Quigley administered the Sacrament of Confirmation to thirty-one recipients. Sponsors: John Karcher, Sr., and Barbara Heimburger. Oct. 30, 1919, confirmation was administered by the Most Rev. Archbishop George W. Mundelein; fifteen received the sacrament of confirmation. Sponsors: George Fritz and Theresia Fritz.

**Number of Baptisms, Marriages, Burials in Subsequent Years Up to July 1, 1920.**

	Baptisms	Marriages	Burials
1899 .....	4	..	..
1900 .....	5	1	5
1901 .....	8	1	2
1902 .....	7	3	..
1903 .....	7	..	2
1904 .....	7	1	..
1905 .....	7	1	1
1906 .....	4	..	2
1907 .....	6	2	2
1908 .....	6	1	1
1909 .....	5	..	1
1910 .....	7	1	1
1911 .....	4	..	2
1912 .....	7	..	3
1913 .....	1	2	..
1914 .....	8	1	1
1915 .....	2	1	3
1916 .....	5	..	1
1917 .....	6	..	2
1918 .....	7	..	2
1919 .....	5	1	3
1920 .....	3	3	2

### Financial Church Support.

Granted the work of the Church is preeminently spiritual, but although the Kingdom of God is not of this world it is in this world and for the time being the Church has to deal with material conditions, hence the logical consequence and the absolute necessity of Church support. Money is not everything in Church work, but a good financial basis goes far for the efficiency of the spiritual work. In fact the financial support of the Church is just as much needed as the daily bread.

It is interesting, when writing the history of a parish to study the material, financial side, which is its infallible indicator of the spirit of sacrifice. Again our first and subsequent settlers understood this well. As years went on and the settlers financially bettered themselves, they were mindful of the Scriptures: "Every one shall offer according to what he has."—Deut. XVII, 17. "Give unto the most High, according to what He hath given thee."—Eccus XXXV, 12.

### A Few Items.

On November 24th, 1867 a "Kirchenverein" or Church society was organized. The first meeting netted \$19.00. In June 1871 it was agreed that the pews should be sold at auction. Pew rent, 1871, \$104.55. Sunday collection in 1876, \$15.02. Teachers salary, \$325.00. No financial records are extant from December, 1877 to May, 1884.

Some items of the semi-annual financial report, July 1—Dec. 31, 1899 and other years:

Sunday collection .....	\$ 44.32
Pew rent .....	230.15
Christmas collection .....	35.03
Total revenues, 1900 .....	1,031.86
Total revenues, 1919 .....	2,064.64

### Pew Holders, 1870.

No. 1. Burk Brothers.	No. 4. Matthias Clodi.
No. 2 J. Knittel and Weiler.	No. 5. Carl Ruder.
No. 3. Chryst Knittel and George Peter.	No. 6. Peter Geiger.
	No. 7. John Heimburger.



- |                         |                          |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| No. 8. Philip Saffer.   | No. 11 Geo. Schosser and |
| No. 9. Franz Studer.    | Pratt.                   |
| No. 10. Franz Emling.   | No. 12. Adam Fritz.      |
| No. 13. Philip Karcher. |                          |

### **Pew Holders, 1918.**

Fridolin Ruder.	Joseph Kral.
Ed. Beauclerc.	Mrs. Edward Fritz.
Mrs. Kilian Lochner.	John Karcher, Sr.
Michael Emling.	John Karcher, Jr.
George Fritz.	Andrew Ruder.
Chryst Knittel.	John Ruder.
John Heimbürger.	Charles Ruder.
Frank Heimbürger.	Otto Herbst.
Joseph Clodi.	John Fritz.
Frank Clodi.	Henry Saffer.
Frank Emling.	Philip Saffer.
John Hebekeuser.	Henry Fritz.
Mrs. X. Schneider.	George Heimbürger.
Joseph Schneider.	Kilian Fritz.
George Clodi.	George Ruder.
Fred Feller.	Michael Fritz.
Frank Schneider.	George Lochner.
Frank Karcher.	John Emling.
John Knittel.	John Schneider.

The Pew Rent Collector is well known in a parish. His work calls for patience and tact. Fridolin Ruder has served the church in this capacity for some twenty years and has also taken up the collection on Sundays. In 1906, according to special regulations of the diocese a Church Committee was appointed, consisting of Charles Ruder and George Fritz, who at the same time took up the Sunday collection. All of these officers deserve the thanks of the parish for their faithful and conscientious service during so many years.

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### **SPIRITUAL FRUITS.**

There is no greater sacrifice than to leave all that is dearest to us to follow the call for the highest of all loves.

No greater wonder than to see so many break all family ties, leave father and mother, brothers and sisters for the sake of God, in absolute willingness and joyfulness. On the roll of honor appear the following names of those young ladies who have answered the higher call to the religious life:

Sister Flavia (Elizabeth Lochner), 1905, Sisters of the III Order of St. Francis of Mary Immaculate, Joliet, Ill.

Sister Eulogia, (Laura Karcher), 1906, Sisters of the III Order of St. Francis of Mary Immaculate, Joliet, Ill.

A number of converts have also been received into the Church.

## *Notable Events.*

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Besides the official visits of the Bishops who administered the Sacrament of Confirmation, the parish enjoyed the visit of priests, mostly from Chicago, and other places too numerous to mention, on the occasion of Forty Hour Devotion or other occasions. Among the many priests who lent their services, we must especially mention the Fathers of the Divine Word of Techy, Illinois. Their touching and forceful sermons will long be remembered. It was also the parish's good fortune to have the visit on several occasions of the Right Rev. Mgr. F. Rempe, of Chicago. His splendid sermons will be recalled by many.

The first Mission in SS. Peter and Paul's took place in 1883 and was given by Father Ebel, C. SS. R. of St. Michael's Church, Chicago. In 1901 a second Mission was conducted by Rev. G. Schlachter, C. PP. S. in Nov., 1917 and another Mission by the same missionary from December 31, 1905-January 7, 1906. Rev. Father J. Jordans, S. J. held a Mission from October 8 to October 15, 1911. Rev. Father Honoratus Bonzelet, O. F. M. October 21, to October 28, 1917. A Mission Cross in the Church bears the inscription "Rette Deine Seele," "Save Thy Soul." This Mission Cross is a memorial of the different missions held in the past and is to serve as an encouragement and shining guide in the difficult and dark moments of life.

Young and old will always remember the solemn procession on the Feast of Corpus Christi, the four chapels erected in the Church yard and the baldachin carried by the four oldest men in the parish. The early settlers coming from the other side of the ocean cherished and loved this procession to a high degree and they would say: "It is just like in the old country."



Of the events of a more social character, we must mention the different entertainments, the dramatic performances so ably rendered by the school children and the young people; the social gathering of the parish in the form of a picnic, which took place occasionally at the closing of the school.

In 1903 and 1917 a photographic view was taken of the Church building and parishoners.

The eastern part of the Church was moved from its foundation by a heavy cyclone, November 11, 1911. The damage amounting to \$469.00, was covered by a tornado insurance.

A noteworthy event in our parish history is the celebration of the Golden Wedding Jubilee of Mr. Fridolin and Mrs. Seraphine Ruder, April 18, 1914, who in 1864 were the first ones to contract marriage in the little Church on the present site of old Lehigh, as stated in the foregoing pages.

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### SILVER JUBILEE

August 8th, 1917, the pastor celebrated his 25th anniversary in the priesthood, having been ordained at Strasbourg (Alsace) by Bishop Dr. A. Fritzen. On this occasion the parishioners offered their good wishes with a purse in token of regard. At the altar the jubilarian was assisted by the Rev. A. D. Granger, of Kankakee, Ill., and the Rev. C. A. Poissant, of St. George, Ill. The Right Rev. Mgr. F. Rempe of Chicago, a life long friend preached an eloquent and impressive sermon on the occasion. Besides the purse mentioned, the jubilarian was presented with an automobile by the parishoners of SS. Peter and Paul's and Sacred Heart as a mark of appreciation.

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### GOLDEN JUBILEE.

October 8th, 1919, was a day of special festivities and rejoicing for the members of SS. Peter and Paul's. On that day the commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the building of the church and final organization of the par-

ish was celebrated in a most appropriate and impressive manner. At the solemn High Mass the pastor was celebrant, assisted by the Reverend J. Kleinsorg, pastor of St. Joseph's Church, Cabery, as deacon; the Reverend George Shark, pastor of St. Peter's Church, Volo, Ill., as subdeacon; the Reverend A. Korthals, pastor of the Immaculate Conception B. V. M. Church, of Kankakee was master of ceremonies. The sermon for the occasion was delivered by the Reverend John Maerke, C. SS. R., of St. Alphonsus Church, Chicago, briefly reviewing the hard labor and great difficulties of people and pastors in early days. A number of outsiders and former parishioners had made their appearance to participate in the celebration. Only a very few of the actual organizers of the parish of a half a century ago were still alive. After the celebration in the church, a tasty repast in the open air was served on the church grounds by the ladies of the parish. On the following day a Solemn Requiem Mass was celebrated in grateful memory for the deceased pioneer and subsequent settlers. Thus will the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary be a golden letter page in the annals of the parish.

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### THE BOYS IN THE WAR.

The following two soldiers of the parish nobly responded to the call of their country in the World War, "to do or die."

Arthur Fritz—Enlisted August 1st, 1918. Assigned to 4th Infantry Company, 3d Division. Stationed at Camp Wheeler, Ga., Camp Mills, N. J. Sailed with the A. E. F. for France. Was stationed at Plaidt, District Coblenz, Rhenish Prussia, Germany. Discharged August 30, 1919.

Joseph Knittel—Enlisted August 1st, 1918. Assigned to Company H, 124 Infantry, 31st Division. Stationed at Camp Wheeler, Ga., Camp Mills, N. J., Camp Dix, N. J. Served with A. E. F. Sailed for France October 5, 1918. Stationed at Creux and Tailoncourt near Alsace, France. Returned April 16th, 1919. Discharged from Camp Grant, Ill., May 9th, 1919.

## *Travels.*

Extracts from the Travel Diary of  
The Rev. Joseph Meyer.

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“To whom God wishes to confer a signal favor, he sends him on a journey.”

Since the seminary days, the writer entertained a strong desire of seeing God's world, some historical cities, monuments, shrines and the great wonders of nature. It was not an emotional restlessness to see something different from the every day environment, but a legitimate longing, craving to go and read in the open book, written by Almighty God. An Oriental proverb says: A frog in the well knows not the ocean. The supreme benefit of travel lies in the priceless recollections, which we bring back from our wanderings. In response to the request of some of the parish members, perhaps more well-meaning than judicious, we shall present a short, rapid itinerary, at the risk of being perhaps somewhat tedious and uninteresting.

During the vacation time of 1890, we visited Italy and the Eternal City, 1891 Treves and the legendary Rhine. In 1892 at the end of the theological studies, the “Tour de France” was made with sidetrips to Portugal and Spain.

On account of impaired health, a European trip with the following main stops was undertaken in 1912:

New York, Gibraltar (Spain), Algiers (Africa), Genoa (Italy), Pavia, Bologna, Florence, Pisa and Rome, the city of the past, the city of the Holy Father, the city of more modern times, the Eternal Rome. An audience with the Holy Father was granted in company with other pilgrims. In this trip was included Monte Casino, a Benedictine monastery built 529 A. D., Naples, with its incomparable Vesuvian Bay, the buried cities of Herculaneum and Pompeii nearby.



On March 9th we boarded the French steamer "Saghalien" which took us to Athens, the capitol of Greece, the city that will never die.

Constantinople on the Bosphorus, with its unrivaled situation, the Sultan's residence and capital of Turkey, Smyrna, which rises like an amphitheatre on the gulf, here St. Polycarpe suffered martyrdom, 155 A. D. A sidetrip took us to Ephesus now in ruins, but at the time of St. Paul, a city of splendor and luxury; here St. Paul preached the gospel. March 18th we landed on the island of Rhodes, where the Knights and Hospitalers had established themselves in medieval times. Beyrut, beautifully situated, the chief commercial place in Syria. We boarded the train to cross the Lebanon, with the majestic snow covered Mount Hermon to the north. At Rayak we made a sidetrip to visit the famous old ruins of Baalbeck, whose history is lost in the mist of times. In the evening of the same day, we arrived at one of the oldest cities of the world, Damascus, Abraham must have seen it. This city affords the best opportunity for observing the characteristics of oriental life: Bazaars, Mosques, Minarets. After a day's stop we left early in the morning and reached the Lake of Genesareth by rail, late in the afternoon. A small steamer took us to Tiberias. This lake, hallowed by the presence of the God-man is surrounded to the west by moderate hills, whose slopes form a real paradise in spring, a scenery of a smiling and peaceful character. Capharnaum was visited next morning. In the afternoon we went to Nazareth by carriage, passing at the foot of Mount Thabor. Nazareth is the home town of the Holy Family, a most charming place, especially in the spring, when its dazzling white walls are embosomed in the green of cactus, hedges, fig trees and olive trees. Mount Carmel, whose beauty has been extolled in Holy Writ, overlooks the Mediterranean Sea; a large monastery contains numerous rooms for the accomodation of pilgrims. After a three day's trip by carriage, stopping at Zummarin, Naplouse, with its fanatic Mohammedans, we were anxious to catch the first glimpse of Jerusalem, our life-time dream was realized, on Thursday, March 28th, in

the afternoon. Four cities belong to all men, rather than to any one nation, Athens, the great preceptress in liberty, literature and art; Rome, the mother who gave us our laws, and to most of us our language; Constantinople, the birth-place of the Justinian Code; finally, Jerusalem, which gave the world the Christian religion. Words cannot describe the emotions, when for the first time in our life, we enter the city, where the Godman spilled his blood for the redemption of the world. All the Holy spots in Jerusalem and its vicinity are too numerous to mention, a few may suffice. The Garden of Gethsemany, the Holy Sepulchre, the site of the Temple of Solomon, Mount of Olives, Bethlehem, 6 miles south of the Holy City. One afternoon took us to Jericho, 13 miles. The next day we visited the Jordan, the Dead Sea, whose surface is 1290 feet lower than the Mediterranean Sea.

April 8th made us bid farewell, to the city where we had spent days full of pleasing and consoling memories. "If I forget thee, Jerusalem, may my right hand be given to oblivion, let my tongue cleave to my mouth, if I am not mindful of thee; if I do not place Jerusalem in the beginning of my joy." After a few hours in the train, there arose Jaffa, a very old city, on the high bluffs over the blue waters of the Mediterranean. We take the steamer to go to Egypt. The approach to the steamer, about a quarter of a mile from the rocky shore is all but romantic. Little boats must take us through a semi-circular belt of rocks, reefs, some of which left their savage tusks above the waves, while others lurk below the surface, a continual danger of capsizing. For lack of accomodation we had to sleep on the deck of the steamer, arriving in the morning at Port Said, Egypt, the port of the Suez Canal. Egypt, the land of mystery, the oldest born of time, the land of the Pharaohs, the pyramids, the sphinxes and obliks. Cairo, one of the brightest jewels on the River Nile is the capital of Egypt. We visited one of the pryamids, the tombs of the kings near Lucksor, and other places, the temples of Lucksor and Karnac, with their colored decorations about four or five thousand years old; we proceeded to Assouan to see

the famous dam across the Nile (length on crest 6200 feet), built by the English government. In a very old granite quarry a block can be seen ninety-two feet long by ten and one half feet wide. On April 19th the steamer took us to Trieste, Austria from where we made a trip to Cattaro, on the Dalmatian coast, the loveliest spot in the world. On April 27 we left Cattaro for Venice, Italy, a unique city, with no living horses, Venice with its gondolas, its buildings rising directly from the sea, its St. Marc Cathedral, its campanilla. On the way back to Austria we paid a visit to St. Anthony of Padoua, then proceeded to Botzen (Austria) with a side trip to the Penegal, a high elevation from where at every point of the compass, snow and ice capped mountains are visible in the distance, a sight never to be forgotten.

May 5th, Klagenfurth with the Dragon Well, Vienna, one of the oldest cities in Europe with the famous St. Stephen's Cathedral, 450 feet high, one of the grandest temples ever reared for Christian worship. Salzburg, (Tyrol). Innsbruck known for its university, Maria Einsiedlen (Notre Dame des Ermites), Switzerland, the famous pilgrimage, (annually from 150,000 to 200,000 pilgrims) in charge of the Benedictine Fathers, who established a colony in 1854 among the Indian tribes at St. Meinard's, at present known as St. Meinard's Abbey, in the State of Indiana.

Interlaken: An interesting electric car line brings us up to the Mountain "Jungfrau" the "Maiden of the Alps" with its appalling precipices, dangerous crevasses. The electric car takes the tourists under the ice clad cap of the mountain, where he finds a hotel equipped with an electric cooking apparatus, 13,000 feet altitude. How wonderful is God's work!

At last May 19th we arrived at a small village in Alsace, the garden of Europe, where we could review again the lovely scenes of our childhood, after an absence of twenty years, but father and mother were no more! After a stay of some three weeks, our itineary took us to Cologne



on the noble Rhine, with its legends and memories of two thousand years.

From Cologne we went to Kevelear, Aix-la-Chapelle (Aachen) the city of Charlemagne. The old "Dom" contains many precious relics. June 17th we arrived at Brussels (Belgium), the quiet, clean city, where we feel at home. Among the imposing buildings is the Cathedral of St. Gudule, the Hotel de Ville, the Palace of Justice, etc. Side-trips to the famous grotto or cave of Han (about one mile in length) with its subterranean palaces, its lake, its disappearing and reappearing little river, called Lesse, its halls, precipices, cascades, stalactites and stalagmites. Waterloo, where the duel between Napoleon and the United Europe was decisively concluded. Louvain, famous for its university. Antwerp, whose origin is traced back to the seventh century. From the Cathedral spire, which is the admiration of the world for centuries, the tourist commands the great city and watches the peaceful river Schelde, winding through cultivated fields. Bruges, a town of an essentially Flemish character, rather lifeless, quiet. The City Hall and the Palace of Justice are masterpieces of architecture. Very old streets and market places are noticable. A few boats furrow her deep canals with numerous bridges, which gave the town the Flemish title "Bruges." June 24th we left for Ostende to take the steamer to Dover (England), from where we took the train bringing us to the largest city in the world, London.

A visit to the Westminster Abbey founded in the 7th century is of real interest. This edifice wears the triple crown of noble architecture, venerable age and hallowed memories. Then we visited the famous Tower of London, for centuries the home of inhumanity, sorrow and despair. Sidetrips to Kenilworth, the loveliest of England's ruined castles, Stratford on Avon, Shakespeare's birthplace. Oxford, the old university city. A trip on the Thames, took us to Windsor, Hampton Court. June 30th, we boarded the train for Holy Head where we arrived at 2 A. M. The steamer was waiting to take us to fairy Ireland, the land of St. Patrick. Dublin with its Phoenix Park, seventeen hun-

dred acres, the statue of O'Connell, the idolized leader of the people of Ireland. Cork, Macroom, Kilarney, this latter with its far-famed lakes, whose crystal waters have few equals, with its grand yew-tree in Muckross Abbey. Return to Cork from where we went to see Blarney Castle:

“There is a stone there, that whoever kisses  
Oh! he never misses to be eloquent.”

We resolved rather not to be eloquent than to venture the hazardous experiment.

Queenstown possesses a new and beautiful Cathedral and enjoys the reputation as a health resort. Many think of Ireland only as a poverty-stricken place, but a study of its history and country will reveal a multitude of attractions. The Emerald Isle, as it is called has no equal. It is a land of beauty, mystery, grandeur, a land of ruined castles, cloisters, solemn mountains, lovely rivers, cromlechs, celtic tombs and druid altars. We must say farewell, the steamer Celtic coming from Liverpool is to take us to the American shores, arriving at New York July 13, 8 A. M. Washington, Mount Vernon, with the old-fashioned wooden mansions of the first president of this glorious republic were the last stops made of this memorable trip—but there is no place like home, which we reached July 17th, after an absence of six months.

### **The Western Coast Trip.**

Here we are, ready to start on a journey westward, April 20th, 1914. Kansas City, Denver, the city which calls the tourist “Welcome,” Colorado Springs, a renowned health resort with a few side excursions: the Garden of the Gods, strewn with grotesque rocks and cliffs. Manitou, where the Indians met once a year to stop all wars for a day or so and to drink of the natural soda water, a gift of the Gods. Cripple Creek affords a trip of singular attractiveness, grand sceneries, glimpses of gold mining at about 10,000 feet altitude. South Cheyenne Canyon with a water fall descending in seven leaps. Cave of the Winds in Williams Canyon near Manitou. April 27 Santa Fe (7040 feet altitude), the capital of New Mexico, next to St. Augus-

tine the most ancient town in the United States, founded by Spaniards in 1605. A most quaint and interesting place, with narrow streets, adobe houses. Albuquerque whose railway station as many others is in the picturesque Spanish Mission style. The Indians offer their wares for sale. Laguna, an Indian pueblo or village, arriving at 10 P. M. Next day we leave for Acoma accompanied by an Indian guide, Fred Kie. For 15 miles we notice no building. Suddenly a fearful thunderstorm with wind, hail and terrific lightning comes up in this lonely desert land.

There presently looms up the Mesa encantada or Haunted Mesa, called by the Indians, Katzimo, a perpendicular sandstone rock rising from a grassy plain 430 feet high, regular in outline, suggesting a mighty fortress. We meet many of such formations in New Mexico and Arizona. A feeling of solemnity steals over us. A sinister tradition exists among the Indians, that many centuries ago, when the men of the village were at work upon the plain, a mass of rock fell into the narrow cleft and rendered it impassable. The women and children thus left in the summit of the mesa, are said to have slowly perished by starvation. A little further Acoma, an interesting Indian pueblo, nobly perched on the plateau of a huge rock elevation. Adamana, a small station on the Sante Fe R. R. Six miles south of it are the petrified forests, an area of 25,625 acres covered with trunks of petrified trees, some 3 to 10 feet in diameter, 80 to 100 feet in length. The fields are strewn with petrified stones of all colors. On our return we noticed an elevation with strata of different colors called the "Painted Desert."

Williams-Grand Canyon, Arizona, one of the most stupendous wonders of nature in the world, a hole 3-5000 feet deep, 217 miles long and about 10 miles wide. Who dare peep in this yawning depth with its solemn eternal silence. The descent to the bottom with a saddle horse and return requires about 6½ hours. Los Angeles, Cal. May 17th with side trip to the Ostrich and Alligator Farm in Pasadena. Another side trip to the Mission of Capistrano.



The Missions in California, 21 in all, scattered over a distance of about 600 miles, are a credit to the zeal and labor of the sandaled monks, the Franciscans who have done so much for the civilization of the Indians, a century or more ago. Annaheim, San Diego, the Ramona House, San Diego Mission, San Gabriel Mission with a church tower to which we ascend by a stairway built on the outside. Mount Lowe (6100 feet) which commands a view extending over 100 miles in every direction. The ascent is made by a mountain railway with open cars, where the passenger seems to be traveling in a flying machine. He lightly swings around a precipice 2500 feet in depth, a sentiment of fear and dread seem to overcome the tourist. Santa Catalina, a beautiful mountainous island with a delightful climate, twenty-five miles west of Los Angeles. We can notice flying-fish, a glass bottomed boat, with open-sea aquarium in sight below. May 19th, side trip to the Missions of San Buenaventura and Santa Barbara, the latter founded by Padre Junipero Serra, 1786, now occupied by a few Franciscan Fathers. The stillness of the empty cloister is noticeable. Nearby we see the stately cross, which casts its shadow like a benediction on the sleeping dead; there is a hush of melancholy brooding over the place. Wednesday, May 20th, we bid farewell to Los Angeles to go to San Francisco, Tehachapi, where we stopped to meet a former classmate. May 26th from Merced on the Southern Pacific we take the train of the Yosemite Valley Railroad. After a ride of 78 miles we reached El Portal, the entrance or door to the National Park par excellence, Yosemite Valley. On certain portions of our globe Almighty God has set an altogether special print of divinity. This is the case in regard to the incomparable Yosemite, meaning "full grown grizzly bear." The nearly level of the valley is 6 miles long, about 3960 feet above sea-level, while the enclosing walls are 3000 to 5000 feet higher. The width between the walls varies from one half mile to two miles. Through this wonderful valley flows the busy Merced River. We notice picturesque rock formations, noble cliffs, glorious water-falls several hundred feet high. There we see walls three thousand feet high and more, rising vertically. Bridal Veil, one of the

finest waterfalls of the valley. Early in the morning a short trip takes us to the beautiful Mirror Lake, with its wonderful reflections of the nearby cliffs. Features of sublimity and beauty, which can hardly be surpassed by any mountain valleys in the world, where in so limited a space we find a wonderful variety of grand and romantic scenery. We naturally exclaim: "Oh, God! how magnificent are all thy works!" Side trip to Mariposa Grove with its gigantic trees. According to scientists some of these trees date from the time of Adam and Eve. The Grizzly Giant, the largest of all 94 feet in circumference, 31 feet in diameter. The road leads through an opening or tunnel 10 feet high, 9½ feet wide, cut through the heart of one of these gigantic trees. San Francisco, with its Mission Dolores, the Presidio, the Chinatown, a Canton in miniture. Here we met a few old acquaintances. Side trip to Palto Alto with the famous Stanford University, Menlo Park, St. Patrick's Diocesan priest seminary, Santa Clara with a new college conducted by the Jesuit Fathers, San Jose: side trip to Mount Hamilton, 25 miles from San Jose, with the Lick Observatory forming an astronomical department of the University of California. Telescope with an object glass 36 inches in diameter. Monterey, once the capital of California and the Mission de San Carlos de Monterey, which was visited by the Spaniards in 1602, a town largely of Spanish descendants. The mission was transferred to Carmel by the Sea, a few miles distance from Monterey where we notice the burial place of the famous Missionary Junipero Serra. During our stay we enjoyed the kind hospitality of Father R. Mestres, of Spanish extraction, pastor of St. Charles Borromeo's Monterey. Return to San Francisco, trip to Mount Tamalpais, with the most "crooked" scenic railroad in the world. June 13th finds us in Woodland with some acquaintances of the school years in Europe. Sacramento, the capital of California, on the river of the same name. Portland, Oregon, with a view of the snow capped Mount Hood. Forestry Building, a relic of the Centennial Exposition of 1905. The building is made of logs from 2 to 6 feet in diameter. Seattle, one of the largest and most energetic cities of the Pacific North West,

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founded in 1852 by and named after an Indian Chief. There is a Totem Pole in pioneer square, a high pole covered with grotesque figures, painted by the Indians. Steamer to Van Couver, a youthful city in British Columbia. Spokane, a thriving city, lies in the center of a district of great agricultural richness. National Glacier Park near Canada, a three day's trip by vehicle, launch, horseback and automobile. Beautiful lakes, mountains, rising with one majestic sweep, forests, rivers, glaciers. We crossed a very dangerous passage with deep snow June 27th on a sharp incline; to glide out would mean to land in a lake 1000 feet below, a thing that almost happened to our guide. The scenery in this park is incomparable. We return to Spokane, our headquarters, where we stayed with a friend and old acquaintance. Side trip to Cottonwood, Idaho, Colfax, to meet other friends of long ago. Butte, Montana, probably the chief mining city in the country. Visit to a copper mine, descending 2000 feet in three minutes. Livingston, Yellowstone National Park, the Wonderland, a unique museum of marvels. A five day's trip takes us through the park. Hot Springs, terraces of a variety of brilliant hues. Here is a mass of steam gushing from an opening in the ground, like from a safety valve on an engine, summer and winter, year by year. There is a geyser playing at regular intervals, hurling the boiling water to a height from one to two hundred feet; the sun shines through the mass, producing myriads of diamonds and pearls. Further on we notice superbly tinted caldrons, pools, immense so-called paint pots, with bubbling slime of all colors, boiling mud geysers, rising and falling in nauseating gulps. We reach now Yellowstone Lake, the famous inland sea, about 8000 feet above the ocean level. Oh, the loneliness of this great lake, for eight months scarcely a human eye beholds it. Near the edge of the lake there is a little cone containing a boiling pool; a fisherman catches a trout in the lake and without moving from his place, drops it in the boiling pool, and cooked! How awe inspiring the great falls, filling the air with diamonds, tinted spray, sending up to the cliffs a ceaseless roar. Presently we stand near the edge of a yawning chasm of 1500



feet, the walls painted with all shades of colors except blue, which Almighty supplies by the overspreading canopy of heaven. What a splendid vision! The Creator allows man to gaze spellbound upon these wonders of nature. The animals in the park are tame, bears approach the visitor for sweets, herds of roes and buffaloes may be seen.

July 10th finds us at Norris Basin with the so-called Black Growler, a small geyser whose angry voice can be distinctly heard four miles away. Side trip to Salt Lake City, founded in 1847 by the Mormons. The "Tabernacle," a huge and extraordinary structure resembling the shell of a turtle, with unexcelled acoustic and a fine organ. Nearby is the "Temple" of the Mormons, a handsome building of granite. The interior is not accessible to non-Mormons. Salt Lake twelve miles from the city, contains 25 per cent of pure salt (ocean only 3 to 4, Dead Sea 24 per cent). The bathers in its water is "unsinkable." July 18th we reached Minneapolis and St. Paul. After a short visit we arrived at Dubuque. A sidetrip was made to the Trappists, New Melleray Abbey, about 12 miles from the city. The next morning the train took us to the great city on the lake, Chicago, and without delay we took the train to Kankakee, and again, there is no place like home: July 22, 1914. The reader will kindly pardon the dry enumeration of places and sights and dates in the foregoing, but this is all that the scope, nature and space of a publication of this kind would permit

## *Cemetery.*

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The last item to mention in the Parish History is the resting place of the pioneer and subsequent settlers, the Cemetery. The ground (1 acre) of SS. Peter and Paul's Cemetery was donated by Peter Geiger about 1869. The first one buried in the cemetery was a child, Mary Studer, died August, 1869, daughter of Francis and Mary Studer. The first adult buried was Michael Clodi in 1870. A Cemetery Cross was donated by Michael Frueh in 1902 with the following inscription (translated):

“O, all ye that pass by the way attend and see,  
if there be any sorrow like to my sorrow.”

4 Lament. 1, 12

May the souls of the faithful departed rest in peace.

This hallowed plat of ground contains an interesting history. The pioneer settlers are gone, their plans, their schemes, their hopes, their cares, their reverses and their success are forgotten, but not their good deeds. These noble deeds should always be an inspiring example to our modern, pampered generation. All honor to their memory, may their souls rest in peace.



SS. PETER AND PAUL'S CEMETERY





# SS. Peter and Paul's Cemetery

## List of Buried Taken From Tombstone Inscriptions and Interment Records Opened 1899

NAME	BORN	DIED	AGE
Michael Ruder		1865	Transferred from St. James Cemetery, then located at the present site of Old Lehigh.
Mary, daughter of A. and M. Jarvais		May 11, 1867	
Joseph, son of A. and M. Jarvais		May 26, 1868	
Mary Studer, daughter of Francis and Mary		Aug. 9, 1869	15 mo., 10 days
Frank Emling	June 4, 1819	March 9, 1869	
Michael Clodi		July 11, 1870	29 years, 11 mo., 18 days
Elisa, daughter of A. and M. Jarvais		Dec. 15, 1870	1 year, 1 mo.
Martin Spitz	Oct. 12, 1870	March 5, 1871	
Catherine Heimburger, daughter of John and Theresia		March 14, 1871	17 years, 9 mo. 1 day.
Sabetta Spitz	Nov. 22, 1849	March 18, 1871	
Helena, daughter of I. and M. Knittel		July 16, 1871	10 mo., 29 days
Mary Anna, wife of Frank Emling	Aug. 28, 1825	Aug. 14, 1871	20 years, 8 mo.
George P., son of George and Mary Peter		Sept. 3, 1871	
Our Little Infant, son of P. and M. Karcher		Sept. 19, 1871	1 mo., 14 days.
Anna M., daughter of C. and L. Knittel		July 17, 1872	22 years, 2 mo., 5 days.
Geo. Grasser	Sept. 22, 1868	Feb. 5, 1873	1 year, 3 mo.
A. M. Elizabeth, wife of Chryst Knittel	Oct. 12, 1851	Dec. 17, 1873	
Francis, son of N. and C. Weiler		March 20, 1874	10 mo., 11 days.
Matthias Clodi	Feb. 24, 1812	Jan. 20, 1877	
Joseph L. Joron		March 26, 1877	
John Kral	Aug. 6, 1820	Oct. 27, 1877	
Cecilia Clodi, wife of Matthias Clodi	Sept. 2, 1807	Dec. 20, 1877	
Barbara Ruder	1876	1877	
Mary Lena, daughter of M. and C. Studer	Jan. 10, 1878	March 8, 1878	

NAME	BORN	DIED	AGE
Apolonia, wife of Peter Geiger	March 27, 1822	March 28, 1878	48 years.
Maria, wife of Paul Meyer		May 25, 1878	
Apolinia, wife of Geo. Schosser	Feb. 16, 1817	Feb. 29, 1880	23 years, 4 mo., 28 days.
John Emling, son of F. and M. Emling	Oct. 11, 1856	March 9, 1880	26 years, 4 mo. 7 days.
John Heimbürger		Feb. 26, 1881	65 years.
Marshal Rappel		Aug. 28, 1881	12 years, 1 mo.
John B. son of M. and K. Weiler		Sept. 2, 1881	7 years, 1 day.
Catherine, daughter of M. and K. Weiler		Sept. 28, 1881	65 years.
Julia Rappel		June 23, 1883	24 years, 2 mo., 22 days.
A. Mary Heimbürger		Nov. 15, 1883	7 mo., 4 days.
George M. son of G. and M. Heimbürger		March 27, 1884	
Caroline Vonalt	1866	1884	
Hattie, daughter of P. J. and S. L. Spies	March 25, 1885		6 months.
Anna Ruder	1890		
Joseph, son of K. and M. Lochner	Jan. 16, 1889	Dec. 16, 1891	
Cecilia Clodi, daughter of Joseph and Magdalena Clodi	Dec. 1, 1878	April 17, 1892	
George Schosser, born in Steinhilten, Germany	March 14, 1821	Dec. 10, 1895	
John Schubert	March 12, 1849	March 24, 1896	
Erhard Ruder	Aug. 19, 1835	May 3, 1900	
Anna M., wife of Philip Saffer	Feb. 13, 1826	May 12, 1900	
Philip Saffer	Oct. 24, 1824	Aug. 15, 1900	
Rosa, wife of Chryst Knittel	Jan. 10, 1856	Sept. 29, 1900	
Catherine Kral	May 10, 1819	July 8, 1901	
George A., son of G. and T. Fritz	Nov. 19, 1901	Nov. 24, 1901	
Michael Frueh	July 4, 1821	Jan. 4, 1903	81 years, 8 mo.
Joseph Gersmann	July 11, 1838	June 4, 1905	
Eleonor, daughter of Michael and Anna Emling	Sept. 1, 1904	July 8, 1905	
Lilly, daughter of Ed. and Rosa Fritz	March 12, 1889	March 30, 1906	
Mary A., daughter of W. and L. Meyer	June 8, 1891	Oct. 1, 1906	
Mary, wife of Adam Fritz	Aug. 15, 1832	Feb. 26, 1907	15 years, 3 mo. 22 days.
George F., son of P. and H. Heck	April 26, 1907	July 22, 1907	
Theresa, wife of John Heimbürger	Sept. 21, 1826	Jan. 12, 1908	
Frank, son of J. and M. Schneider	Sept. 13, 1909	Sept. 16, 1909	
Philip Strohmeier	1861	Oct. 4, 1909	4 months.
Michael Saffer	Dec. 2, 1897	April 22, 1910	
Theresa E., daughter of P. and H. Heck			



NAME	BORN	DIED	AGE
John Heimbürger .....	April 10, 1826	May 31, 1911	
Caroline, wife of Herman Schosser .....	June 29, 1861	June 2, 1911	
Mary Vina Meyer, from Bradley, Illinois .....		July 31, 1911	1 ½ years.
Evelyn Barbara, daughter of George and Catherine Dieffenbach ..	1912	1912	
Leota Patenaude .....		Oct. 29, 1912	5 years.
Catherine, daughter of F. and C. Schneider .....	Sept. 30, 1912	Sept. 30, 1912	
Xavier Schneider .....	Feb. 15, 1832	Oct. 28, 1912	
Ralph, son of George and Hattie Ruder .....	1914	1914	
Paul, son of Louis and Anna Lochner .....	Sept. 22, 1911	April 17, 1915	
Beatrice Ruder .....	1914	1915	
Kilian Lochner .....	June 29, 1840	Aug. 26, 1915	
Adam Fritz .....	Oct. 23, 1830	Jan. 6, 1916	
Francis, son of Carl and Mary Fritz .....	Aug. 16, 1916	June 29, 1917	
Walter, son of George and Hattie Ruder .....	1917	1917	
Edward Fritz .....		1918	54 years
William Meyer .....	1848	1918	
Francis Feller .....		1919	2 years, 2 mo.
Lena Knittel .....	1884	Sept. 17, 1919	
John Clodi .....	1875	Dec. 28, 1919	
Caroline Lyons .....	June 23, 1841	March 3, 1920	
Martin Geiger .....	1848	March 16, 1920	



1869  1919

THIS TABLET HAS BEEN ERECTED TO COM-  
MEMORATE THE GOLDEN JUBILEE OF  
SS. PETER AND PAUL'S CHURCH  
OCTOBER 7-8, 1919.

AND TO PERPETUATE WITH GRATEFUL  
RECOGNITION THE MEMORY OF THE PION-  
EER SETTLERS OF THE PARISH AND ALSO  
THE NAMES OF THE PRIESTS WHO SERVED  
THE PEOPLE OF THIS CHURCH, LOCATED IN  
THE S. E. CORNER OF SECTION 5, TOWNSHIP  
OF PILOT, KANKAKEE COUNTY, ILLINOIS

#### MISSIONARY PRIESTS

1860's

REV. HAHN, C. SS. R.

REV. MICHAEL ROSENBAUER, C. SS. R.

REV. CHAS. ROSENBAUER, C. SS. R.

REV. WILLIAM KUCHENBUCH, 1869-1873

#### PASTORS

REV. BRUNO RIESS, O. S. B. 1873-1874

REV. GELASIUS KUBA 1874-76    REV. H. MEHRING 1883-84

REV. F. ALLGAYER 1876-77    REV. PAUL HALBMAIER 1884-87

REV. CLEMENS DUERR, 1877-82    REV. J. BEINECKE 1887-91

REV. J. H. KRUELL 1882-83    REV. ALBERT EVERS 1891-95

REV. H. BANGEN 1883    REV. FRANCIS SIXT 1895-99

REV. J. MEYER, 1899-1920

IN SAECULUM MEMORIA EORUM IN  
BENEDICTIONE



(Before the types of this publication were closed, SS. Peter and Paul's Mission Parish was made an independent parish, and transferred to the town of Herscher, July 1920. Above is the inscription of a Memorial Bronze Tablet of the Golden Jubilee in 1919.)

HISTORICAL SKETCH  
of  
SACRED HEART PARISH  
Goodrich, Illinois

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Comprising a Short Historical Survey  
of  
ST. JAMES PARISH  
Irwin, Illinois

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At One Time Forming One Parish  
with Sacred Heart Church



## *Early Days.*

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In order to acquire a full, comprehensive view of the history of Sacred Heart Parish, we must resort to a short historical survey of two or rather three other neighboring parishes. In fact the mother parish of all the neighboring parishes is the Maternity Parish in Bourbonnais, and in our case to some extent, the St. Rose Parish of Kankakee.

Bourbonnais, at first a trading post, is named after a French adventurer, ("coureur des bois," rover of the woods), Antoine Bourbonnais—the first white settler in the county. The first white land-owner in Kankakee county was the fur trader—Noel LeVasseur, for some time an agent for John Jacob Astor of New York and afterwards a government land agent, who settled in Bourbonnais in the spring of 1832, coming from Quebec, Canada. He was born Dec. 24, 1798 and died Dec. 15, 1879. Within a radius of many miles there was no priest to minister to the pioneer settlers, only missionaries coming occasionally from Vincennes, Indiana and Chicago.

The itinerant priest, Father Lalumire, a typical missionary of the woods, celebrated the very first mass that was ever said in Kankakee county, in the homestead of the Bray family in June 1837. and his arrival marks the real birth of Catholicity in Kankakee county. It is claimed that Father Crevier was also one of the first priests who visited Bourbonnais Grove.

The following missionaries also ministered to the spiritual needs of the first French settlers in Bourbonnais: The saintly priest Maurice de St. Palais (consecrated Bishop of Vincennes, Indiana, January 14, 1849) stopped several times on his missionary journeys in Bourbonnais Grove, making the house of Noel LeVasseur his home and church which was located on the present site of Marsile

Alumni Hall of St. Viator's College; service was held in the second story. Father Hipolyte Pontavisse (Dupontavice or DePontavise) who built the first church in Kankakee county, a log chapel 20x30 feet on the site between the actual Maternity Church and the pastoral residence. This first house of worship in Kankakee county was opened for service September, 1841. Father Badin, the first ordained priest in the United States by Bishop John Carroll of Baltimore, born in France May 25, 1793, also visited the small colony of Bourbonnais in 1846, which meant the whole Kankakee county. His last visit took place June 13, 1846, at the age of 78 years and of 53 years in the priesthood. In 1848 and 1849 the small French-Canadian colony received large accessions by the arrival of some sixty families from Canada. Rev. Rene Courjault 1847-1852, was appointed as the first resident pastor of Bourbonnais Grove. Rev. L. Wieg (Huick) 1852. Rev. Charles Chiniquy 1852-1853. This apostate priest left Bourbonnais Grove for St. Anne in 1853 after having been accused of several misdemeanors. He was suspended and publically and solemnly excommunicated by the Right Rev. Anthony O'Regan, Bishop of Chicago at St. Anne 1856 (where he had organized a schismatic parish) because he refused to transfer the church property to the competent church authorities.

Repeatedly he came or sent his assistant, one Demer, to preach to the French-Canadian families west of Kankakee, who through misguidance abandoned the faith of their fathers. Following are the names of some of the families who apostated: Gervais, Bonneau, Regnier, Tremblay, Goudreau, and Patenaude. The meetings took place in a small schoolbuilding in Pilot township, Section 14 being known as the Bertrand School. Chas. Chiniquy was born July 30, 1809 at St. Roch des Aulnaies, P. Q., Canada. His father of Spanish ancestry, was a captain in the French army. Father Chiniquy was ordained a priest in 1833, died at Montreal in 1899.

The very first marriage recorded at the Kankakee Courthouse was performed by the Rev. Chas. Chiniquy, May 29, 1853 between Alexis Darche and Louisa Boisvert.

Rev. J. Maistre 1853-1854. Rev. Isadore Antoine Lebel 1854-1855.

**Pastors of Bourbonnais.**

Rev. Louis Cartuyvels  
from Belgium  
1855-1856

**Pastors of Kankakee**

Rev. Louis Cartuyvels  
1855

Rev. Louis Cartuyvels also had charge of the outmission of Manteno, L'Erable. No records for 15 months.

Rev. Isaac Desaulniers  
1856-1857

Rev. J. B. Champeau  
(Attended the parish a few months only, 1857.)

Rev. Alexis Mailloux  
(Vicar General of Quebec)  
1857-1860

Rev. Epiphane LaPointe  
Came from Canada, Oct.  
1857

Rev. Jos. Neree Gingras  
(Came from Canada 1859)  
1860-1863

1857-1860  
Rev. Alexis Mailloux  
1860-1862

The Very Rev. Alexis Mailloux called by the people the "Grand Vicaire Mailloux" was born at L'Ile aux Coudres, Charlevoix Co., P. Q., and came to Bourbonnais at an advanced age from Quebec, with Rev. J. B. Champeau from Montreal, Canada. His coming was prompted by the perversion caused by Father Chiniquy. Father Mailloux was a great asposle of temperance, a powerful preacher for missions and retreats. During his five years of hard labor, he regained back many sheep, who had gone astray on account of the unfortunate schism. Whole parishes were divided, whole families rent in twain by fruitless discussions and endless quarrels caused by this religious disturbance. But the saintly priest did not labor in vain. After a few years of trials and great suffering, the majority of the fallen away had come back to the true fold of Christ. In 1862 Father Mailloux returned to Canada, where he had charge of the Parish St. Bonaventure (P. Q.) for about 2 years, when he retired at St. Henri de Lauzon, (P. Q.). He died at L'Ile aux Coudres in the odor of sanctity August 4, 1877.

It can safely be said that he was the organizer of the



outmission, called "La Belle Meche," or the Barrens to all appearances probably in the later part of the 1850's, where he said mass in the home of Pierre Paul Caron. He attended this outmission once a month until 1859.

Father Cote, his assistant, said mass at Jos. Caron, Sr's. home. Afterward service was also held in the house of Leon Bernier, where a three day's mission was given by two missionaries, one of whom was Father Lagier.

Rev. Ducroux  
(A missionary from Switzer-  
land.) 1863-1864.

Rev. Jacques Cote  
1862-1864

The Rev. Jacques Cote came to the states in 1859, took charge of his new field in the most trying period of the Civil War. In 1862 or 1863 he built a small church on the present site of old Lehigh, northwest corner of the intersection of the south-north road and the New York Central R. R., Pilot township, Section 1, and said mass about once a month on Mondays. Ten to fifteen burials took place in the small cemetery nearby. This cemetery has long since been abandoned, but we are told that some of the bodies have never yet been taken up.

This congregation, the mother parish of St. James', Church, Irwin, and Sacred Heart Church, Goodrich, was composed of members of three different nationalities, Irish, German, but pre-eminently of French Canadians, who emigrated from Canada in the later part of the 1840's and the beginning of the 1850's. About 1856 the emigration was discouraged on account of Father Chiniquy's apostasy. The Irish colony came mostly from Utica and LaSalle, Ill., after the canal was built, to replace the French Canadians who began to emigrate to Kansas and Minnesota.

First baptism of St. James (Lehigh) could not be ascertained.

First marriage: Fridolin Ruder and Seraphina Studer, April 10, 1864, Father Cote officiating. Witnesses: Wendolin Ruder and Caroline Bader.

First burial could not be ascertained.

Rev. Jacques Cote.  
1864-1865

Rev. Jos. M. Langlois  
1864-1866

Father Cote was the promotor of St. Viator's College of Bourbonnais. He generously resigned his pastorate for that purpose and became assistant of St. Mary's Church in Chicago, where he organized the French parish of Notre Dame. Afterwards he had charge of Sacred Heart parish in Aurora and finally retired in 1896. He died at Levis, near Quebec, March 1, 1911 at the age of 82.

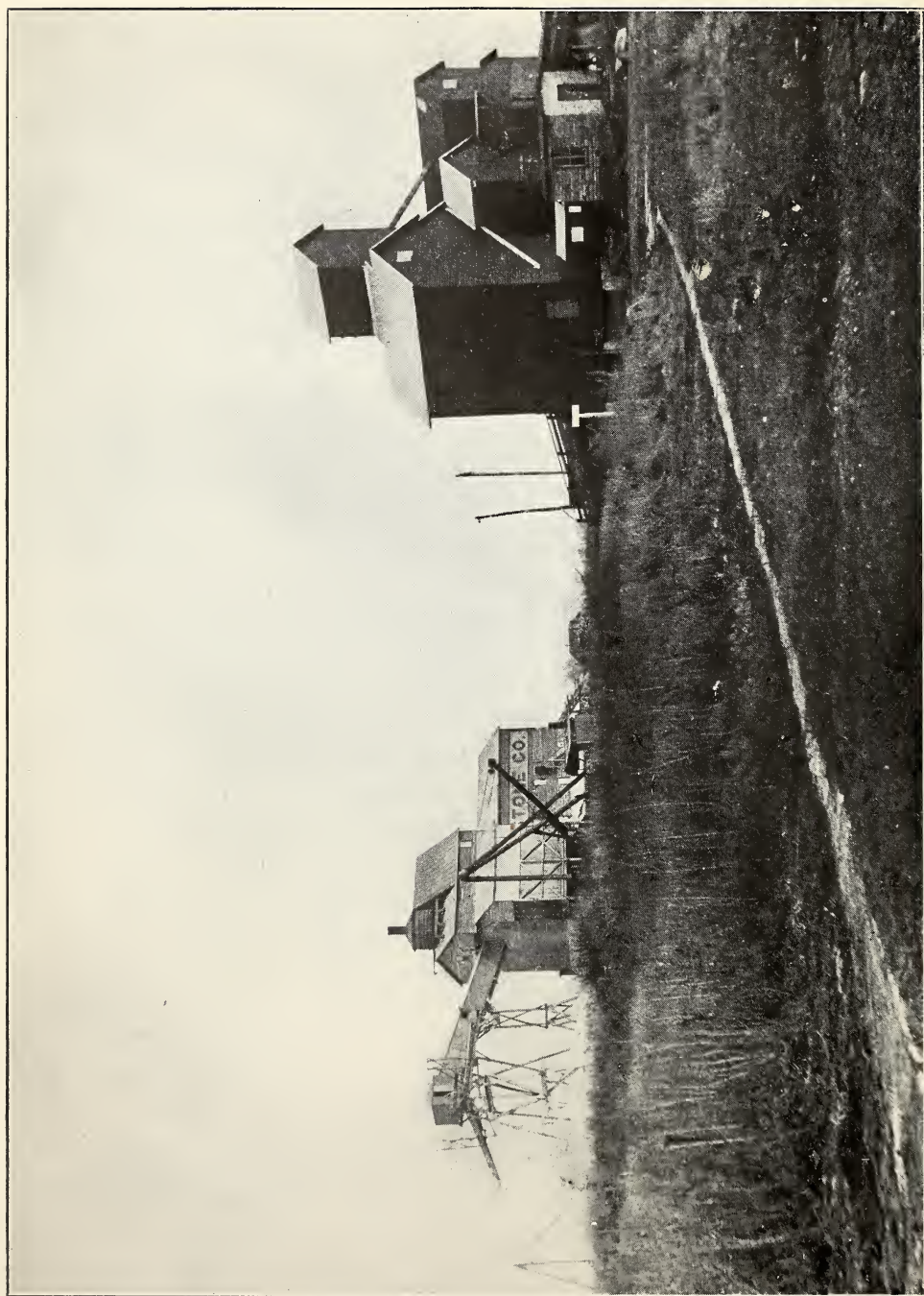
	Rev. A. Marechal
	(Born at St. Marie-aux-
Rev. Pierre Beaudoin C.S.V.	Mines, Alsace, France.)
1865-1900	1866-1871
	Rev. P. Paradis
	1871-1894

Father Paradis had charge of the outmission west of Kankakee. The little church at Lehigh was moved two and one half miles south on Timothy Fortin's land. Four acres were given for church purposes probably in 1871, although deeded only on Jan. 4, 1873. The little church was enlarged to its double capacity, and for some years mass was said once a month, generally on Mondays. Later on a small store was erected nearby, kept by the brother of the first resident pastor. This move was a decided improvement, being a more central locality for the people living south, who had agreed to affiliate themselves with St. James' Church, rather than to go to Chebanse. Father Paradis, this zealous, untiring pastor, was born March 16, 1835 in the Parish of Lorette, near Quebec, Canada. He received his classical education at the "Petit Seminaire" of Quebec, and after graduating there, he entered the "Grand Seminaire," where he attended the theological course. He was ordained at Quebec in 1859 and appointed curate at Baie St. Paul the same year. February, 1861 he came to Kankakee county, being appointed pastor of St. George, attending at the same time the missions of Momence and Manteno. Here he labored for 10 years with great zeal, when in 1871 he was appointed to the important parish of



LEHIGH  
SITE OF FIRST ST. JAMES CHURCH BUILT IN THE EARLY 1860'S  
(BETWEEN TREES, WHERE SQUARE TWO STORY BUILDING IS SEEN)





LEHIGH—ABANDONED STONE QUARRY CRUSHER AND ELEVATOR

Kankakee. He was instrumental in placing a first resident pastor at St. James' Mission. Meanwhile he ministered to the people west of Kankakee up to 1877.

We now undertake to give a historical sketch of the events and the further evolution and development of the parish with their resident pastors. This task is rendered the more difficult as the parish records were destroyed by the conflagration of St. James' new parochial residence, January 20, 1907.

## *St. James Pioneer and Subsequent Settlers.*

### French Canadian Colony

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PIERRE PAUL CARON—Born at L'Islet P. Q., Canada, 1805. Came from Riviere du Loup (Lower Quebec) to the states and settled in Limestone Twp., Sec. 31, 1848. His nearest neighbor was Antoine Lajoie. Married to Marie Adelaide Caron, no relation. Children: Joseph, Cyrille, Hypolite, Marie Desneiges, Marie, Damase and Theophile. Bought 40 acres from soldier's claim in 1853 at \$1.00 per acre. Paid the total amount by cutting hay. His son Joseph later purchased 80 acres for \$200 from his father in Limestone Twp., Sec. 31. He attended church at Bourbonnais. Died Oct. 5, 1881. In his days we are told lard sold at one cent per pound, eggs five to six cents per dozen, and beef three to four cents a pound. Theophile, his son, served in the army in 1864, Illinois Infantry, Regiment 8, Company G.

ANTOINE LAJOIE—Born in Montreal, Canada 1842, came to the states with his brother Nazaire and bought 40 acres government land in 1852, located in Limestone Twp. in 1849. Married to Lizzie Tetreault. Children: Pierre (Peter), Henriette and Marie. Died in Kankakee Sept. 22, 1897, buried in Limestone cemetery. He had 50 cents to his name when he settled, built a loghouse about 14x14, earned \$10.00 per month, but had to walk six miles every day to earn this amount.

LOUIS REGNIER—Born in Canada. Came to the states with his family, settled at first in Bourbonnais. Bought according to land record 40 acres from I. C. R. R. Co., for \$400, Pilot Twp., Sec. 2, in 1865 and again 40 acres from the same company for \$360 in Otto Twp., Sec. 30, in 1867. Married to Genevieve Labrecque. Children: Joseph



Julius, Mose, Hypolite, Mary, Henriette, Rose. Moved to Wamega, Kansas, 1869 where he died at the age of 93 years.

JEAN BAPTISTE TETREAULT, Sr.—Born at Isle-aux-Noix, P. Q., Canada. Located in Bourbonnais and later in Salina Twp. First marriage was with Miss Bunker, of Irish descent and a convert to the faith. Children: Philip, Betsy, Jean Baptiste Tetreault Jr., Marie, Susanne, Lizzie. Second marriage was with Amienne Gosselin, widow of Jean Baptiste Gosselin. Bought 40 acres of government land. Died in Kankakee and is buried in Bourbonnais.

JEAN BAPTISTE TETREAULT Jr. (real family name Ducharme)—Born in Canada, 1833 and came to America in 1848. Located in Salina Twp. Married to Eleonore Gosselin. Children: Helen, Edward, David, Flavie, Mose and Louis. In 1850 he bought 80 acres of government land at \$1.25 per acre. Later mover to Bradley and died there April 24, 1914, and was buried in Kankakee.

LEON BERTRAND—Born, as near as could be ascertained, at Ste. Julienne, Canada, on August 18, 1824. Came with one of his brothers and another companion to America 1853. His wife arrived several months after with their six children. He stayed five or six years where he had settled at first and where he had built a loghouse afterwards used as a milk, meat and storehouse. Married on July 24, 1844, to Aglae Perrault, who was born in Ontario on July 11, 1824. Children: Aziline, Simeon, Joseph, Aglae, Exirine, Louis, Donalda, Honore, Napoleon, Eliza, Philibert, Moise, Domitille, Julia, Adeline, Eva, Orenie. After the death of his first wife on June 25, 1877, Mr. Bertrand married Celine Chaput in February 1883. Bought 80 acres from railroad company at \$8 per acre on ten years' time. Owing to an error he built his log house on some one else's land and had to move, after occupying same five years. Died on August 15, 1893, and is buried in St. Rose cemetery, Kankakee. Leon Bertrand came to Illinois by way of the lakes. From Chicago he was taken with a team of oxen to Bourbonnais.

In his early farming days he worked for fifty cents a day of 15 hours labor, walking every day six miles to Pilot Grove during threshing and harvesting season. Threshing in those days was done with a flail and the oats and wheat separated from the chaff with a van. He drove many a hundred hogs to Chicago, the nearest market, where a year's household supplies were bought. He owned the first team of horses in this district. This same team was traded to Joseph Goudreau for 80 acres. The latter, who moved near Lincoln, Nebraska, traded the same team for a ranch with all the cattle thereon in the 1850's. Leon Bertrand was one of these pioneers who accomplished things. At one time he had to borrow money at 40 per cent interest. His brother Eusebe Bertrand came to Pilot Twp. in 1852. When the Illinois Central railroad was constructed in 1854 he built a shanty in the woods of Kankakee, now Court street, keeping a hotel for the workingmen.

LEON BERNIER—Born in or near Quebec, Canada. Came to America with his family in the 1850's when about 55 years old. Bought 40 acres of government land in the Irwin district, where he settled with his wife and seven children. About 1866 he returned to Quebec, where he died. He was a fisher by trade in his younger days and this avocation greatly influenced him to return to his native land. The first land he bought was located in Pilot Twp. section 14, northeast quarter. The house on it was built by Eusebe Bertrand. Afterwards he moved on section 11, southeast quarter. At one time a three days' mission was given in his home, by two missionaries and often mass was celebrated there.

FRANCOIS BEGNOCHE—Born at St. Jean, near Montreal, Canada. Emigrated to the states in 1847, and settled at first in Bourbonnais and about 1855 in the Lehigh district. Married to Marie Goudreau, daughter of Joseph Goudreau. Children: Francois, Marie, Caroline, Zenaide, Mathilde and George. Bought 40 acres from Illinois Central railroad at \$10 per acre in 1871. Moved to St. Joseph, Kansas, in 1879, where he died.

HUBERT BONNEAU—Born in Canada. Came to America in the 1850's. Settled first in Bourbonnais, then in Pilot Twp., section 1. Bought 80 acres of government land at \$1.25 per acre and sold same to P. Merillat. Married to a daughter of Goudreau. Children: Hubert, Ibrou, (married to the oldest daughter of Ambroise Patenaude), Louis, Paul, David, Edward, Mary and Ninnie. Four of the sons were enlisted in the civil war, David, Louis, Paul and Hubert. He died near Pilot Grove in the 1870's.

LABREQUE—Born in Canada. Came to the states with his family, one son, and three daughters in the latter part of the 1850's. He settled for a length of time in Bourbonnais from where he moved to La Belle Meche. Bought 40 acres of railroad land and cultivated a farm in Limestone Twp., section 6. One of his daughters was married to Louis Regnier, a second one to Prudent Souigny and a third to Narcisse Lajoie. He was buried in the old cemetery at Lehigh.

AMBROISE PATENAUDE—Born near St. George de Henryville, Canada. He came to America in the 1850's, settled at first in New York state, then in Aurora, Ill., from where he moved to Pilot Twp. Broke 40 acres of land in section 11, which he bought in 1857 for \$250. Married to Esther Raymond. Children: Israel, Clovis, Mary (married to Hubert Bonneau), John, Severin and Basilise. His son Israel, born in New York state, moved to Joliet and afterwards settled in Wamego county, Kansas in 1878. Israel Patenaude was married to Sophie Ugroun. Children: Sophie (married to Joel Menard), Hermine, Lydia, Louis, Israel, Jr. In 1872 he moved to Wamego, Kansas, where he died in 1882.

JOSEPH DUGAS—Born in Canada. For a time he farmed in Pilot Twp., section 12. Married to a daughter of Perrault. Children: Joseph, Agnes, Margarite, Lydia, Gabriel, Eugene, who was drowned in a stone quarry northwest of the dwelling house. Joseph, his son died at Aurora, Kansas. Joseph Dugas lost his life in the woods by an accident about 1863. He was buried in the cemetery at old



Lehigh and according to all probabilities his body was never removed.

TIMOTHY J. FORTIN, Sr.—Born at St. George de Henryville, P. Q., Canada, 1812. Came to Illinois, Kankakee county in 1847 and bought land near Bourbonnais. On his return to Canada he induced some fourteen families to come westward with him. The trip from Montreal to Chicago up the St. Lawrence river and over the lakes took seventeen days. His family was left in Aurora for a few months, when he settled in Bourbonnais. Married to Eliza Cloutier. Children: Timothy, Julien, Alexis, Henriette, Marie, George and Alfred, the only one born in the states. Bought 160 acres one mile north of Tucker from the Legris estate. The records also show 320 acres bought from the government in 1852, Pilot Twp., section 13, also 160 acres bought from Freeman Clough in 1874 for \$6,946. Timothy Fortin died in 1864 and was buried in the Bourbonnais cemetery. Afterwards his remains were removed to Mount Calvary cemetery, Kankakee. He was a man of excellent disposition and had the respect and esteem of all who knew him. T. Fortin had three brothers, Charlot (Charles) who settled in Limestone Twp., Sec. 18—Germain, who came to Bourbonnais and later settled in St. Anne, where he died—Luc, called "Le Capitaine," who was conspicuous in the rebellion of the French-Canadians against the English in 1837. Died in Canada. Before leaving for the states T. Fortin adopted a four year old child, Julie Prevost, who afterwards became the wife of Honore Bertrand and after his death the wife of Louis Joron.

TIMOTHY FORTIN, Jr.—Born at St. George de Henryville, P. Q., Canada in 1833. He accompanied his parents on their removal to Kankakee county and was engaged in farm work until twenty years of age, when with his brother Alexis he set out for the gold fields in California by way of New York and the ocean route in 1853. Thirteen of his fellow passengers died on account of the Panama (isthmus) fever. In Nevada county they engaged in mining, spent three months on Feather river and later operated in New Orleans flat. Timothy Fortin accumulat-

ed considerable wealth, but lost it through prospecting and returned in the fall of 1859. In the spring of 1860 he farmed in Pilot Twp. on land which he had bought before going to California, being the owner of more than 1000 acres. Moved to Kankakee in 1874, but yet operating his farm. Married to Philomene Anctil, from Quebec, Canada, in Pilot Twp. Children: Rachel, and two died in infancy. Timothy Fortin erected the LaFayette hotel in Kankakee in 1899 and returned to Canada where he died. Few men in Kankakee county have more consistently and faithfully utilized their opportunities for usefulness. Too much cannot be said of his many fine traits of character, his noble aims, his efforts to improve the conditions among which he found himself. He was many-sided and could combine a number of occupations at one and the same time as farming, building, real estate and managing a hotel.

ALEC FORTIN—Born in St. George de Henryville, P. Q., Canada, on September 21, 1836 and came to America in 1847. Located with his parents in Bourbonnais Twp. in 1848 then in Aurora, Ill. In May 1853 he landed with his brother Timothy in San Francisco, California, but returned in 1859 and made his home with his father for a time at Bourbonnais. From 1860 to 1873 he was farming in partnership with his brother Timothy, raising, buying, feeding, and selling cattle. April 1873 he carried on the business alone and in the fall of 1875 he removed to Kankakee. Married to Elmiere Anctil. Children: Armand, Arthur, Laura, Alexis, Marie, Paul, Amelia. Bought 120 acres of land in Limestone Twp., section 18, from the Illinois Central railroad and Timothy Fortin at \$400. Died in 1920, and is buried in Kankakee. Alec Fortin was a splendid type of a self made man, considerate, helpful, tactful, courteous, of a strict integrity and a strong sense of honor. He was one of the many French-Canadian settlers who benefitted the country by undaunted energy and remarkable spirit of enterprise.

GEORGE FORTIN—Born at St. George de Henryville, P. Q., Lower Canada, on July 22, 1845 and came with his parents to America in 1847, settling at Bourbon-

nais. When 13 years of age he returned to Canada, attending a college for a few years. Married to Adeline Tastu in 1873. Children: Orville, Julius (ordained to the priesthood), Albert and Paul, one deceased. Bought 305 acres of land in Otto Twp. in 1868 from Abby J. Kendall for \$9000. From Irwin district he moved to Kankakee and afterwards to Chicago, from where he retired to Montreal, Canada.

CHARLES (CHARLOT) FORTIN—A brother to Timothy Fortin, Sr., came to Illinois some time after 1847 and settled in Limestone Twp., section 18. Married to Cleste Brosseau. Moved near Concordia, Kansas 1878 where he died.

ALFRED FORTIN—Born in Bourbonnais, Ill., 1850, and moved to Limestone Twp. where he bought 480 acres in section 19 in 1874 for \$1000 from Simeon H. McIntosh. Married to Marie Fortin, a distant relative. He also bought 500 acres with his brother George in Otto Twp. He afterwards moved to Chicago and later retired to Montreal, Canada.

PIERRE MERILLAT, Jr.—Born in Switzerland in 1837 or thereabouts and came to America about 1857. Located in Fort Wayne, Indiana, for some time, then in Limestone Twp. Married to Celestine Girard. Children: Mary, Helen and Rose. His second marriage was to Anna Hattie Girard. Children: Mathilde, Fred, Hattie, Frederick, Alice, Henry, Joseph, James. Lived with his brothers Eugene and Louis. Located at one time at Wilmington, then in Bonfield and Kankakee. Died in Kankakee in November 1917, and is buried in Mound Grove cemetery. His father Pierre Merillat, Sr. came from Switzerland. Located at Fort Wayne, Indiana, then in Pilot Twp. Married to Marie Cabot (Swiss). Children: Louis, Pierre, James, Amelie. Buried in Kankakee. He served in the army during the civil war in the 53rd Illinois infantry.

BENJAMIN TREMBLAY, Sr.—Born at Baie St. Paul, Charlevoix Co., P. Q., Canada, in 1828 or thereabouts and came to Bourbonnais in 1849 with his wife and chil-



dren. After some years he moved to the Irwin district where he bought 80 acres. Married to Justine Tremblay, a cousin. Children: Benjamin, Justine, Joseph, Marie, David, Edward, Delphe and Charles. Died in Irwin in 1883, and is buried in the old cemetery in Pilot Twp., Sec. 24. His body has never been taken up.

THEODORE CARON—Born at La Riviere du Loup (Louiseville), P. Q., Canada, October 15, 1825. About 1852 he came to Bourbonnais, Ill., and after a few years settled in the Irwin district. Married to Julie Constantin. Children: Joseph, George, Lisa, Lucille, Marie, Bertha, Leon and Philip. Died on July 30, 1914, at Ghent, Lyon county, Minnesota.

PIERRE PROVOST—(Adopted by Charlot Fortin)—Born at St. George de Henryville, Canada. He came to Illinois about 1862, being about 18 years old. Settled in Limestone Twp., section 18. He inherited 80 acres of land from Charlot Fortin, with whom he was living. Married to Marie Brosseau. To this union seven daughters were born. Moved to Concordia, Kansas, in a wagon like many others in 1878, with Charlot Fortin, where he died.

EDMOND BROSSEAU—Born in Canada. Married to Mary Cyrier. Children: Noel, Horace, Remi, George, Philip, Joseph, Louise, Elizabeth, Eva. Moved to the Irwin district in the 1860's. Bought 160 acres from Geo. V. Huling for \$2600 in Otto Twp., section 21, in 1874. Moved to Concordia, Kansas, in 1880 where he died.

VINCENT (FRANK) BONER—Although not of French-Canadian descent, his biographical record is given here, having for the most time been a member of St. James parish during his stay in the districts of Irwin and Goodrich. This also applies to a few other similar cases. Born at Michewinaden, Oberamt Waldsee, Wuerttemberg, Southern Germany, 1837. Came to America 1857 and located in Kankakee. By trade he was a blacksmith, his shop was on East Merchant street. Worked one and one half years in partnership with Casper and Fred Sauermann. Then moved to Hickory Grove or Milk's Grove, Iroquois county (1

year) then to Pilot Twp., section 12, where he kept a blacksmith shop in 1860-1861 on a tract of 40 acres of land bought in 1860 from the Illinois Central railroad. In 1861 he enlisted in the army, where he served during three years and three months in Company A, 53rd cavalry regiment. After the civil war he followed his trade in partnership with Campbell in Kankakee, called the Campbell blacksmith shop (3 months). Then sold his property to his brother Anton and bought 116 acres at \$7.75 per acre in Pilot Twp., section 2 and 3. Sold same to Leon Bertrand, less 20 acres and kept a blacksmith shop in section 3. Located and worked as blacksmith in Waldron, Aroma Twp., Goodrich, Kankakee, Custer Park, Braidwood, Diamond (Grundy county), and Coal City where he was justice of the peace and police magistrate. Located in Essex Twp. on his farm (quarter section) about 1899. Retired to the town of Essex in 1905. Contracted first marriage with Mary Bertrand. Children: Frank, Libby and Hattie and one deceased. Second marriage with Philomene Bertrand, widow of Philibert Bertrand. Retired to Kankakee, where he died.

ANTOINE SAUCIER—Born at Maskinonge, P. Q., Canada in 1833. Came to the states in 1862 and located in Pilot Twp. Married first to Marie Leduc at Lac Superior, and then to Flore Deveau. Children: Antoine. Third marriage with Berthille Dubord. Children: Zephirin and Augustin, and two deceased. Bought 80 acres in 1862 at \$35 per acre from Luc Bessette. Died in 1899 and is buried in Mount Hope cemetery, Goodrich.

LOUIS LAFLECHE (Richer)—Born in Burlington, Vermont, in 1845. Came to Bourbonnais about 1856. Remained in the Irwin district from about 1858 until 1870 when he located in St. Anne, Ill. until 1872, from where he moved to St. Joseph, Kansas. Married to Marie Louise Herbert, from Canada. Children: Zite, Norbert, Avilla, Rosella, Frank.

GEORGE MARTIN—Born at St. Leon, Maskinonge county, Canada, on September 15, 1825. Emmigrated to

America in 1844 and located at Bourbonnais. Married to Claire Regnier in 1848 at Bourbonnais. Children: Heloise, Jeremie, Louise, David, Joseph, Moise, Caroline, Ferdinand, Georgiana, Simon, Josephine and Louis. Moved from Bourbonnais to St. George and afterwards near Irwin in the 1860's. Bought 40 acres at \$1 per acre. Records also show 120 acres bought in 1867 from I. W. Christy at \$3000 in section 28. Moved to St. Anne in 1896 where he died December 19, 1909 and where he is buried. It required a whole month to travel from Canada to Bourbonnais. The Martin family settled in Canada about 1732.

ALEXANDRE SENESAC—de la Tranquillite—Born at La Riviere du Sud, near Montreal, Canada in the 1840's. When about 8 years old he settled with his parents in Chicago, then went to Aurora, Ill. (one year), then to Bourbonnais. About 1864 he settled in Pilot Twp., section 15, where he bought 80 acres from W. R. Hickox at \$10 per acre. First marriage with Delina Dupuy. Children: Milien, Ambroise, Alex, Zephyr, Fred, John, Elvine, Lea, Olive and Agnes. Second marriage with Marie Savoie, nee Marie Goyette (born at St. Gregoire, Canada). In 1868 Mr. Senesac settled in Manteno, Ill and later retired in Kankakee.

PRUDENT MENARD—Born at St. George de Henryville, Canada, in 1833, son of Benonie and Melanie Menard. Came to America in 1854 and settled first in Ganeer Twp., Kankakee county for about three years. In 1857 he moved to Bourbonnais and then located in Pilot Twp. in 1863. Contracted marriage with Henriette Fortin on June 15, 1857. Children: George, Frederic, Joel, Elmiere, Joseph, Philip and Alex. Bought 40 acres at \$25 per acre in 1863. Died about 1905 and is buried in Kankakee. He was one of the early settlers, who through hard work and economy acquired a large competence.

LAURENT CHARBONNEAU—Born at St. Rose, near Montreal, Canada, on April 9, 1830. Came to America in 1863 and settled in Pilot Twp. Bought 40 acres from Narcisse Lajoie. Married to Melanise Girard. Children:



Lawrence, Joseph, Marie. In 1879 he mover to Clyde, Kansas where he died August 6, 1911 and where he is buried.

JEAN BAPTISTE REINICHE—Born at Rouge Goutte ,France, near the frontiers of Alsace. Located in Fort Wayne about 1850 and in Pilot Twp. about 1863 where he lived in a stone house on the present site of old Lehigh. Bought 120 acres from Hiram Whittemore in 1867 at \$800. Frank, his son, sold same to Jos. Caron Sr. in 1873. J. B. Reiniche opened the first quarry at old Lehigh north of the railroad track and also a lime kiln. Married to Victorine Steinach. Children: Julius, Jacob, Jean Baptiste, Joseph, Frank and Victor. Died in 1870 and is buried in Kankakee.

BENONIE MENARD—Son of Benonie Menard—Born at Beloeil, near Montreal, P. Q., Canada, 1802. Came to America in 1865 and located in Pilot Twp. Married to Melanie Bouteiller. Children: six sons, which included Prudent and Joel, and eight daughters. Never owned land and after 21 years he returned to Canada (Pike river) where he died.

JOEL MENARD—Born at St. George de Henryville, P. Q., Canada, in 1847. Came with his parents to Pilot Twp., section 11, where the family made their home with his brother Prudent in 1865. From 1871-1872 he taught at the Bertrand school, section 14, after having acquired some knowledge of the English language during several winter school terms. In 1873 he bought 40 acres at \$25.00 per acre from Isreal Patenaude, Pilot Twp., section 14. He sold this land and bought the livery stable in the village of Herscher. After some time he bought 80 acres in Pilot Twp., section 22. This land he sold again and bought 240, and somewhat later 80 acres, all lying contiguous to the village of Goodrich. To the management of this farm he added the handling of grain at this point. Married in 1872 to Sophie Patenaude. Children: Alice, Victor, Louise, Bertha, Hector Benonie, George. In 1910 he sold all his land and moved to Kankakee, where he engaged in the furniture business.

LOUIS BELAND, Sr.—Born at St. Leon, Lower Canada, in 1813. Came to America in 1852 and settled in Bourbonnais until 1864, then located a year in Lincoln and in the fall of 1865 near Irwin. Bought 120 acres at \$10 per acre of school land in Limestone Twp., section 16, in 1868. Married to Marie Louise Lafleur. Children: Thomas, Ignace, Louis. Died in 1901 and is buried in St. James cemetery, Irwin.

GEORGE BACHANT—Born at Chambly, diocese of Montreal, Canada, in 1829. Left his native country for the states in 1854 with his wife. His first stop was at Bourbonnais, where he stayed for 11 years, when he settled in the Irwin district and bought 40 acres. Married to Esther Couture. Children: Ozilda, Mary and Nancy. In 1880 he moved to Clyde, Kansas, where he died.

LOUIS PAREE—Born at Napierville, parish of St. Cyprien, diocese of Montreal, P. Q., Canada, on January 13, 1835. Came to Illinois in 1865 and located in Limestone Twp. Bought 40 acres at \$10 per acre from Illinois Central railroad in 1882. Married to Adeline Fournier. Children: Ozilda, Zephyr, Adeline, Peter, Joseph, Rosanna. His second wife was Reine Dupuis who was born in Canada. In 1920 he retired to Kankakee to live with his daughter, Mrs. Fred Keroack and soon after went to Fowler, Indiana, where he died in 1924.

HIPOLYTE SENESAC—Born at la Riviere du Sud, district of Montreal, Canada, about 1847. Came to Illinois with Alexander Senesac. Bought land in Pilot Twp., section 15, about 1864, from Jacob W. Pierce. Married to Marie Bessette. Children: Joseph, married Ida Cyr; George, married Lyddie Stebane; John, married Josephine Gervais; Frank, married Victoria Denault; Fred, married Adeline Gervais; Caroline, married John Bechamps; Mary, married Eddy Cyr. Moved near Fowler, Ind., in the 1880's and died in 1915, and is buried in Fowler.

PRUDENT SENESAC—A twin brother to Hipolyte Senesac—Born at la Riviere du Sud, Canada. Moved to the states with his family and bought land in Pilot Twp.,

section 15, about 1864. Married Sophie Tarde. Children: Joseph, married Lucy Hubert; Fred, married Corine Denault. Moved to North Dakota about 1893 where he died in 1915.

ANTOINE ST. GERMAIN, Sr.—Whose parents came from France, was born at la Cote des Neiges, a suburb of Montreal, Canada in 1800. He was induced by Father Chiniquy to come to Illinois in 1857 and located in St. Anne. For some years he worked there at his trade as a tanner; then lived in Kankakee eight years, when he settled in Limestone Twp. and bought 164 acres from David Patee in 1866 for \$1000. Married to Henriette Ouimette. Children: Henriette, Antoine, Louis, Romain, Alderic, Medil, Israel, Stanislaus, Adolph, Marie and Hypolite. When he left his country he took with him horses, sheep and fowls. Died August 9, 1888, and is buried in Kankakee.

JOSEPH BLANCHETTE—Born in Canada. Located in St. George and afterwards in Limestone Twp. Bought 80 acres from Lajoie. Records also show 204 acres bought from Darwin C. Grinnell in 1882 for \$3485. Married to Angelique Beaulieu. Children: Joseph, Arthur, Denis, Mary, Alex and Ida. Died about 1889 and is buried in Bourbonnais.

ANTOINE GIRARD—Born at St. Marie de Monnoir, district of St. Hyacinthe, P. Q., Canada, about 1806. Emigrated to Illinois about 1855 with his family of eight children. Located first in the vicinity of St. George and subsequently in Limestone Twp. First marriage to—— Lafontaine. Children: Elie, Celestine, first wife of Pierre Merillat, Jr.; Henriette, second wife of Pierre Merillat, Jr.; Rosalie, married to Joseph Cadaret; Joseph, Seraphine, Alexis, married to Julie Bertrand. Two of the daughters of the first marriage remained in Canada. Second marriage to Marceline Coache. Children: Antoine, married —— Scott; Napoleon, died when 24 years of age; Josephine, married Godfroi Samson; Marie, married Joseph Tremblay, Jr.; Narcisse, married Sara Papineau; Eliza, married Noel,



son of Elie Girard; Alice, married Arthur Flageole; Julia, married Arnold Gosselin. Antoine Girard died about 1893 on a rented farm in the vicinity of Irwin.

ELIE GIRARD—Son of Antoine Girard, Sr., was born in Canada about 1829. Came with his parents to America and located at first in Bourbonnais, where he married Marie Leclerc. Children: Marie, Noel, Peter, Fred, Louise, Joseph, Napoleon, Philias, Hubert and Hattie. Settled in Salina and Limestone Twps. Bought 40 acres in 1867 at \$10 per acre from A. Blair. Died May 8, 1898 and is buried in St. Rose cemetery, Kankakee.

JEAN BAPTISTE LAPOLICE—Born in Canada about 1837. Came to the states about 1864. Married to Alice Hebert. Children: John, Joseph, Arselie, ———. Bought 160 acres from Illinois Central railroad in 1867 for \$3700. Moved to Aurora, Kansas, in 1871. Died about 1904 and is buried in Clyde, Kansas.

NARCISSE GERVAIS—Born in Canada, P. Q., about 1820. Emmigrated with his wife and children to the states in 1852. Located just east of the old Lehigh station in the 1860's where he bought 80 acres of land. Married to Margaret Deschenin. Children: Amely, Hubert, Maximillien, Mary, Caroline, Philip. After some time he moved to Martinton, and in about 1880 to Concordia, Kansas, where his death occurred in 1896 and where he is buried.

JEAN BAPTISTE LA GUE—The LaGues came originally from southern France. The grandfather Jean Baptiste LaGue emigrated to Canada at a young age and married a Scotch maiden. The grandfather Surprenant on the mother's side was born in Canada, came to Illinois in 1858 and settled on a farm near St. George. The father Jean Baptiste La Gue II was born in Canada at Trois Rivieres. He moved to the states in 1849 and landed in Chicago. Soon after he met Noel Levasseur who owned a large tract of land and timber in the vicinity of Bourbonnais. Levasseur sold him 160 acres at \$1.25 per acre. He was married to Zoe Surprenant. Jean Baptiste LaGue III, his son, came from St. George and bought prairie land in Pilot Twp., sec-

tion 17 and 20, at \$10 per acre. His first house was 12x16 with two windows. Married to Marie Martin. Children: five sons and nine daughters. In 1888 he moved on a farm near Fowler, Ind. By his good management, industry and savings he accumulated great wealth.

LOUIS LAFONTAINE—Born in New York in 1845. His mother's ancestry originated from England. Came with his family to Kankakee in 1850. Moved to the Irwin district in 1866. Bought land in Pilot Twp., section 12. Married to Lucy Dugas (born 1838, died 1910), a widow with eight children: Joseph, Agnes, Margaret, Gabriel, Liddy, Mathilda, Lucy and Eugene who drowned in the nearby small stone quarry about 1874. His second marriage was to Rebecca Lucier who was born at La Riviere du Loup and died 1912. The death of Lafontaine occurred in Fowler, Ind., where he had moved in 18775.

EDWARD ALEXANDRE—Born in Canada on August 16, 1817. Came to America in the 1850's with his wife and two children. His first stop was at Bourbonnais, then at Altorf, where his father died, and finally in Otto Twp., section 33, where he bought 120 acres in 1867 from Stephen Ames for \$1500. Married to Clara Boudreau who died at Irwin in 1908. Children: Merand, Philomene, Edward, Catherine, Florence, Jean Baptiste, Phoebe, Joseph, Napoleon, Josephine, Chrysella, Thomas and one deceased. Died Dec. 10, 1893, and is buried in St. James cemetery, Irwin. When he settled in Altorf he worked all his land with a team of oxen.

JOSEPH DENAULT—Born at St. Jacques le Mineur, Laprairie Co., P. Q., Canada, 1845. Came to the states in 1867. About two years after he returned to Canada to get married. In 1870 he bought 40 acres of land from Tous-saint Denault, his brother, in Pilot Twp., section 15. Cultivated this for one year then located successively in St. George, L'Erable, Kansas state, Kankakee, St. George and finally at Currie, Minn. Married to Odile Bourgeois. Children: Henry, Emma, Minie, Fanny, Arsene, Eddy, Arthur, ———.

TOUSSAINT DENAULT—Born at St. Jacques le Mineur, Laprairie Co., P. Q., Canada, January 2, 1834. Came to America in the fall of 1856. Located at St. George for some years, then settled in Pilot Twp., section 15, in 1867. Married to Amelia Breault, who died Feb. 2, 1899. Children: Delphine, Ferial (Fred), Zedilie, Albert, Euphemie, Ezilda, Alexandre, Remi, Elmo and Arthur. In Sept., 1899 he contracted a second marriage with Marceline Mire. Bought 160 acres in 1867 for \$1670 from Placide Richard. Died Nov. 11, 1905 and is buried in Mount Hope cemetery, Goodrich.

FRANK LANDRIE—Born at St. Leon, Maskinonge county, P. Q., Canada, June 13, 1846. Came to America about 1863. Settled at first in Michigan for a year, then in Bourbonnais for a few years, and about 1867 came to Irwin district, where he bought 80 acres from Alta M. Scobey in 1877 for \$2000. Married to Marceline Tremblay. Children: George, Arthur, Fred, Emma, Napoleon, Malvina, two deceased. In 1879 he moved to Clyde, Kansas, then to Damar, Kansas, then to Concordia, Kansas, where he worked as a miller; then to Lowell, Mass., and in 1889 came to Kankakee. On February 2, 1865, he enlisted at Grand Rapids, Wis., in Co. B., 46 th regiment of Wisconsin. Died May 31, 1910 and is buried in Kankakee.

LOUIS JORON—Born at St. Laurent, Jacques-Cartier Co., P. Q., Canada, October 1, 1842, the son of Louis and Amabelle, nee LeCavalier. L. Joron emigrated to the states in October 1862. Located in the township of Chebanse, remaining there for about two years then he moved to Pilot Twp., section 22, in 1867. Married to Eleonore Perrault on July 7, 1867, a native of Quebec, and a Kankakee pioneer of 1854. Children: Louis R., Joseph. Bought 120 acres at \$25 per acre from Joseph Legris in the fall of 1871. Served eight months in the army in 1865 in Co. F, 156th Illinois Volunteer Infantry. His wife died Sept. 16, 1897, and September 20, 1900, Mr. Joron was united in a second marriage to Julia Provost, a widow, who came to America with Timothy Fortin, Sr., at the age of 4, and who



remained in Bourbonnais until she was 22 years old, when she came to Pilot Twp. Mr. Joron died February 10, 1910 and is buried in Mount Hope cemetery, Goodrich.

THEOPHILE DENAULT—Born at St. Jacques le Mineur, Laprairie Co., P. Q., Canada, 1837. Moved with his family to the states in 1866. Located at first in St. George until 1871. Bought 40 acres of land at \$25 per acre in Pilot Twp., section 15. Married to Odile Paulin. Children: Theophile, Anna, Rosanne, Delia, Leonie, Ezilda, Minie, Joseph, Adolph, Arthur, Fred and three deceased. After some years he went to L'Erable where he remained for a few months, then moved to Kentland, Ind. After some five years he bought land near Fowler, Ind.

ELIE ODET, Sr. (De la Pointe)—Born in Canada in 1843 and came to Bourbonnais with his parents in 1847. Located for three or four years in Irwin district, then moved to Clyde, Kansas. Bought land in Otto Twp. for about \$11 per acre in 1869 or thereabouts. First marriage was to Marie Betourne. Children: Louis, Denis, Mary, Ed., Ida, John, Fred. Second marriage to Rosalia Balthazar. Children: Rosanna, Josephine, Elie, Dora, Hedwige.

CASIMIR ANDEREGGEN—Born in Switzerland on March 8, 1821. He bought 40 acres of land in Limestone Twp., section 17, in 1868 for \$720. Was married twice. Died in Kankakee on April 12, 1905, after retiring. He crossed the ocean in 63 days.

JOSEPH MORISSETTE—Born at Becancour, County of Nicolet, P. Q., Canada, in January 1830. Left for the states in 1868 with his family and an aged father and settled in the Irwin district for ten years. Bought 80 acres from the Illinois Central railroad company at \$8 per acre and later 40 acres from Thomas Clark at \$30 per acre. Married to Agnes Rheault. Children: Aristide, Emile, Delia, Virginie, Eugene, Elodie, Homer, Joseph, Alex, Celina, Adelard, Theodore, Achille and Mary. Mr. Morrisette moved to Kansas near Clifton and Clyde, Cloud county. Died June 10, 1913, and is buried in St. Joseph's cemetery.

DAMASE GOSSELIN—Born at St. Charles, Bellechasse Co., P. Q., Canada, about 1833. Came to America about 1870 and lived at Bourbonnais for some years, where he kept a boarding house, then settled in the vicinity of Irwin. Bought 80 acres of school land. Married to Marie Tremblay, daughter of Matthias Tremblay. Children: Arnold, Arthur, Oliver, Adolphe, Adelard, Eugene, Bertha, Agnes, Fred, George. Died in 1910 and is buried in St. James cemetery, Irwin.

MATTHIAS TREMBLAY—Born at Baie St. Paul, near Quebec, Canada, in 1799. Came to the states with his wife and Benjamin, his brother. Settled in Bourbonnais in 1846 or thereabouts, where he lived for some years, after which he lived in the Irwin distrist since 1878 for about eight years. His name appears in the census of 1847 taken by Rev. Courjeault at Bourbonnais. In the 1880's he moved to Clyde, Kansas, where he died at St. Joseph in 1895. Married to Marie Tremblay, a cousin. Children: Mathilde, Justine, Zoe, Celina and Marie.

NARCISSE PAQUET—Born in Canada about 1813. Emigrated with his entire family to Bourbonnais about 1869 where he remained for a short time, then located in Otto Twp., where he bought 80 acres in section 22. Married to Louisa Ongrave. Children: Mitchel, Peter, Louis, Joseph, Nancy, Alice. About 1873 he sold his land to Jim Dracy and located in St. Charles, near Geneva, Ill., where he died about 1888 and where he is buried.

PIERRE LAGESSE—Born at La Riviere du Sud (St. Georges de Henryville) Iberville Co., Canada, in 1833. Came to America in 1849 with his brother Jacob. Settled at first in Bourbonnais, and in 1869 moved to Otto Twp., section 30. Bought 40 acres which he sold to Michael O'Connor for \$1400. In 1873 he bought 80 acres from Newman and in 1878 moved to St. Joseph, Kansas. Married to Julie Brosseau. Children: Pierre, Julie, David, Nicholas, Hypolite, Arthur, Noe, Delia, Josephine, Melanise, Theodule, Evelyn, Artemise, Henry, Anna and two deceased. Mr. Lagesse left with about fifteen French-Can-

dian families for Kansas in 1878 or thereabouts, some of them as follows: Charbonneau, Bechard, Begnoche, Octave Souigny, Bachand, Pierre Provost, Charlot Fortin, Racette. They traveled by wagons to their destination. The land claims were all taken when they reached there. The subject of our sketch died in 1882 and is buried at St. Joseph, Kansas.

NICHOLAS LAGESSE—Born at St. George de Henryville, P. Q., Canada. Settled in St. George, Ill., from where he went to Otto Twp., section 30, the present site of Irwin, and bought 80 acres from Joseph Legris. Married to Orelie Laflamme. Moved to Clyde, Kansas, in 1870 where he died about 1884.

GEORGE DUVAL—Born at Nicolet, P. Q., Canada, in 1831. Came to the states in 1870 and located for a short time at Lake Superior, then in Pilot Twp., where he bought 80 acres at \$27 per acre from Grey Aldrich. Records also show 40 acres at \$400 bought from A. Simonds in 1870. Married to Amedie Leduc. Children: Arthur and Philip. Second marriage to Elise Leduc. Retired to Herscher where he died in 1915 and is buried at Mount Hope cemetery, Goodrich.

JOSEPH PROVENCAL, Sr.—Born at Maskinonge, Canada, on Jan, 25, 1833. When he emigrated he located at Lake Superior and in 1870 in Pilot Twp. Bought 80 acres at \$45 per acre from Ed. Finger. Records also show 40 acres bought from H. Seeger in 1875 at \$910. Married to Leocadie Leduc. Children: Leocadie, Joseph, Gustave, Philias and Fred. In his older days he retired to Herscher where he died in 1907 and is buried in Mount Hope cemetery, Goodrich.

FRANCOIS (FRANK) BALTHAZAR, Sr.—Born at St. Athanase, Dicoese of St. Hycinth, P. Q., Canada. Came to America with his parents, who located at Bourbonnais in 1847. About 1870 he settled with his parents in Limestone Twp., section 17, where his father, Francois B. Sr., bought 80 acres and where he died about 1886. Francois



B. Jr. bought 40 acres in 1870 in the same township, section 16. He died about 1903. His wife, Mary B., died on April 19, 1909 at the age of 82.

GREGOIRE, JOSEPH, MARCEL BALTHAZAR, brothers of Francois B. Jr., settled in the Irwin district about 1870, remaining only two or three years, when they moved to Clyde, Kansas, in a covered wagon, the trip consuming six weeks.

HUBERT GERVAIS—Born in Canada, P. Q., 1842. Came with his parents to Bourbonnais about 1852. In 1871 he bought land from Leon Bertrand and later 120 acres from Fred Fortin. Married to Ezirine Bertrand. Children: Rosy, Josephine, Fred, Adeline, William. After some years he located in Otto Twp., where he bought land. Died in 1917 and is buried in St. Rose cemetery., Kankakee. When 18 years of age he enlisted in the civil war, served for four years and received two honorable discharges.

SOLOMON DUMAS, Sr.—Born at Lacolle, south of Montreal, Canada in 1841. Came to America in 1861 and located in Otto Twp. Purchased 40 acres at \$10 per acre from Illinois Central railroad company in 1871. Married to Adeline Luneau. Children: Joseph, Solomon, Edward, and Mary. Died in 1893 and is buried in the old St. James cemetery, but was transferred to Mount Hope cemetery of Goodrich.

JOSEPH DUMAS, Sr.—Brother to Solomon Dumas. Land record shows 40 acres bought in 1868, which he sold to his brother when he moved to St. Joseph, Kansas where he died about 1884.

JEAN BAPTISTE CYRIER—Born at St. Jean, near Montreal, Canada. Emigrated to the states about 1854 and located a few miles north of Bourbonnais. About 1870 he settled in Otto Twp., section 28, where he bought 80 acres for \$600. Married to ——— Chartier.

FABIEN MARTIN—Born at St. Leon, Canada, in 1825. Emigrated to America in 1851. Settled in Bour-

bonnais, where he bought land. After six years he returned to St. Leon, but again came to the states to settle in the Irwin district in 1874. Had purchased land to the amount of 320 acres. Married. Children: Delphis, Edward, Joseph, John, ——. Moved to Windsor, Canada, in 1879 or thereabouts where he died about 1890.

JOSEPH ST. PIERRE—Born at St. Anne d'Yamachiche, diocese of Three Rivers, P. Q., Canada, in 1842. Came to Bourbonnais in 1863 with his parents, Francois and Euphrosine nee Bellemare, his brothers and sisters, eight in all, the father having left one year previous. Mr. St. Pierre moved to the Irwin district about 1874; bought 80 acres of land from Joseph Legris at \$25 per acre. Married to Mary Tremblay. Children: Joseph, Marie, Delia, Celice, Emma, William, Edward. In 1877 he moved to Clyde, Kansas, and one year after to Damar in the same state.

JOSEPH TREMBLAY—Born at Baie St. Paul, near Quebec, Canada, in 1818. In 1855 emigrated to the states and located in Bourbonnais for some 20 years. From Bourbonnais he settled in the Irwin district about 1875 where he bought 80 acres from Boulet (Gregoire Balthazar) for about \$18 per acre. This land he cultivated for three or four years. Married to Marie Audet. Children: Marie, Joseph, Marceline, Celina, Louise, Philomene, Henriette, Melvine, Emma. Died in Bourbonnais in 1885.

DAVID GERVAIS—Born at St. Julienne, P. Q., Canada, in 1840. Emigrated with his parents to Champlain, New York, in 1846 where he remained for six years. Married to Eudelia Rasette. Child: David. Second marriage to Lizzie Bertrand. Children: Leon, Romain, Jeremiah, George, Arselie, Libby, Ida, Noah, Roumia, Arthur. After the death of his first wife in 1866 at L'Erable, Ill., he left in search of gold and after his return bought 40 acres of land at \$22.50 per acre in Limestone Twp., section 5, in 1876. In his old age he made his home with his children either at Lyons, Neb., or Vermilion, S. Dakota.

OCTAVE SOULIGNY—Born in Canada in 1838. Came to America in 1870 with his parents. Located at first in Kankakee, where he remained for about seven years; then moved to the Irwin district, where he bought 80 acres. Married to — Mailloux; one child. Second marriage to Ozilda Bachant. Children: George, Fred-eric, Mary, Cordelia, —. In 1879 he moved to Clyde, Kansas, where he acquired an estate of 200 acres. Died there in 1893, where he is buried.

WILLIAM FRASER—Of Scotch ancestry, born at Bourbonnais March 3, 1854. Attended St. Viator college. When 18 years of age he went to Chicago, where he engaged in the flour and feed business for one year, then he went to Salt Lake City, Utah, remaining until 1876. Returned to Illinois and was married on April 28, 1877, to Sophie Caron of Bourbonnais, daughter of Alexis and Angeline (Marcotte) Caron. Adopted two children of a deceased sister of his wife, Patrick and Alma, the latter is married to William Speicher of Kankakee. Located in Pilot Twp., where in 1877 he bought 160 acres from Flore Fraser for \$4000. By his energy, industry, thrift and good management he met with merited success. In 1889 he sold his farm and moved to Kankakee, entering the loan, insurance and banking business. In 1894 he organized the banking firm of Legris Bros. & Fraser, and was afterward made a director of the First National bank. In 1902 he became assistant cashier of the Eastern Illinois Trust and Savings bank. He was a member of the Knights of Columbus, Catholic Order of Foresters and the Modern Woodmen. Died February, 17, 1910 and is buried in St. Rose cemetery, Kankakee, in the family vault. Mr. Fraser had a wonderful business foresight and was always ready to do any one a good turn. His very genial personality won him many friends and of him it may be well said "The world is better for his having lived."

JOHN DESPLAINES—Born in Canada about 1814. Came to America in 1832 and located in New York state, Bourbonnais, Otto and Limestone Twps. Married to Mary Lafontaine in Keesville, New York. Children:



Julia, Adeline, John, Frank, Mary, Joseph, Aime, Louis, Alfred, Rosanna, Isabelle and Emma. Second wife was Mathilde Papineau, widow of Pelletier, in 1873. Bought a home in Bourbonnais and lived there two years, then bought 40 acres in Limestone Twp. at \$15 per acre from Edward Alexandre in 1878. The records also show 80 acres bought from Peter Provost in 1878 for \$1600. He died in 1900 and was buried in Fernwood, near Chicago.

JEREMIE COUTURE, Jr.—Born at or near Montreal, Canada, Nov. 19, 1853. Emigrated with his parents to Bourbonnais in 1864, where they located for about 14 years. In 1881 he bought 120 acres in Limestone Twp., section 31, at \$17.50 per acre, from Richard Carl. Married to Henriette Caron. Children: Meddie, Fred, William, Sadie (Sara), Victor, Clifford, Jeremia (Jerry), Corine, Ambrose, Homer. He moved to Marshall, Minn. in 1902. His father Jeremias was born at or near Montreal, Canada, in March 1829. Married to Mathilda Lamell. Children: Jerry, Elias, Germain, Benonie, Arselie, Mathilde, Dennis, Sudella, Joseph. Moved with his son Jerry to Marshall, Minn. in 1902. Died at Damar, Kansas in 1905.

JOSEPH LE BEAU—Born at St. Alexandre, Canada in 1855, and came to America in 1876. Settled in Limestone Twp., section 17, in 1885. Bought 40 acres of land from Casimir Andereggen for \$1700. In 1890 our subject moved to Kankakee. Joseph LeBeau was married to Marie Forgue. Children: Joseph, Emma, Rose, Aida (Sister Gerard Majella in religion), Paul, Marie. He died in Kankakee in 1917 and is buried in St. Mary's cemetery.

FRED FRASER—Brother to William Fraser. Born in Bourbonnais in 1863. In 1885 he bought 160 acres at \$26 per acre from Thomas Couley in Pilot Twp., section 25, and moved on his land the following year. Married to Josephine Martin. Children: Ruby, Haroy, Lillian, Ronald, Elwood. In 1901 he sold his property and settled

in St. Anne for a few years to give his children a good training and education and then moved again on a farm, which he bought in the vicinity of St. Anne.

JEAN PIERRE GRANDADAM—Born at Plaine (Diespach), Alsace, in 1839. Mrs Grandadam left her native country in 1889 with one child and came to Kankakee. The husband followed shortly after and the family moved to the Irwin district where the father worked a small piece of ground and made wooden shoes. Married to Margaret Grandadam. Children: Marie, Margaret Amelie Marie, Arthur, Joseph Zephirin, Francois Adolph. Amelie and Francois are buried in the old St. James cemetery and the bodies have never been taken up. About 1896 the family left for Normandin, Lake St. John, P. Q., Canada, where they remained until 1906 when the father died. Mrs. Grandadam moved shortly after to Clarion, Iowa.

JOSEPH PLANTE—Born at St. Valentin, St. Jean Co., south of Montreal, Canada, March 15, 1829. Came to Illinois in 1847 and located at Bourbonnais, then he moved to Pilot Twp. in 1893 and worked for J. B. Lague. Married to Amelie Rinvile in 1854. Children: Amelie, Isaac, Georgina, Josephine, Lucien, Emma, Ninie, (Anna), George, Arthur. Never owned any land. Died in 1919 and is buried in St. James cemetery, Irwin.

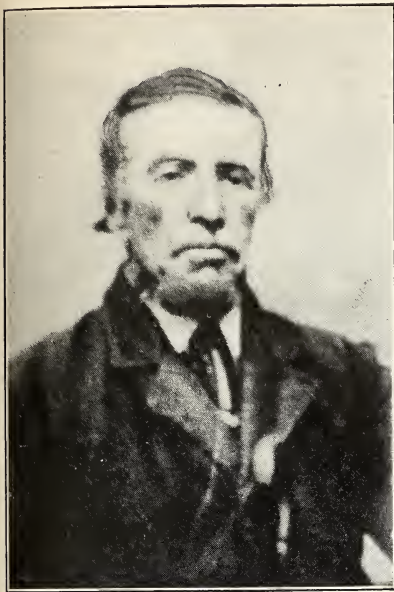
FRED KEROACK—Originally De Keroack (Breton), born at St. Jean, P. Q., Canada, in 1853. When about two years old he came with his parents to Illinois locating in Bourbonnais. Fred Breton moved to the district of Irwin when 22 years of age. In 1892 he bought 160 acres from Irwin Pierce at \$40 per acre. Married to Ozilda Pare. Children: Amanda, Nelda, Lilly, Jesse, Victor, Blanche, Daniel, Bernadette, and four others; 12 in all. Moved to Kankakee in 1920. Died in 1921 and is buried in Mt. Calvary cemetery.

EUSEBE LAPIERRE—Born in Canada in 1855. Bought 200 acres in 1900 from Mariah M. Winterroth for

about \$13,000 in Salina Twp., section 34, where he settled the following year. Married in 1877 to Emilie Plante. Children: Josephine, Isaac and Ida. Retired in Pilot Twp. for three years then located in Kankakee, where he died in April 1917 and is buried in Mount Calvary cemetery. His father Cyriac Lapierre (Desmeunier) was born at St. Gregoire, Canada and came to America in about 1862. He located in Vermont for a year and a half, then in Massachusetts for three years and in 1866 came to Kankakee. Married to Mathilde Toquette. Children: Eusebe, Ozilda, Rosa, Joseph, Alma and Pierre. Buried in St. Rose cemetery, Kankakee.



PIONEER AND SUBSEQUENT SETTLERS OF ST. JAMES  
PARISH.



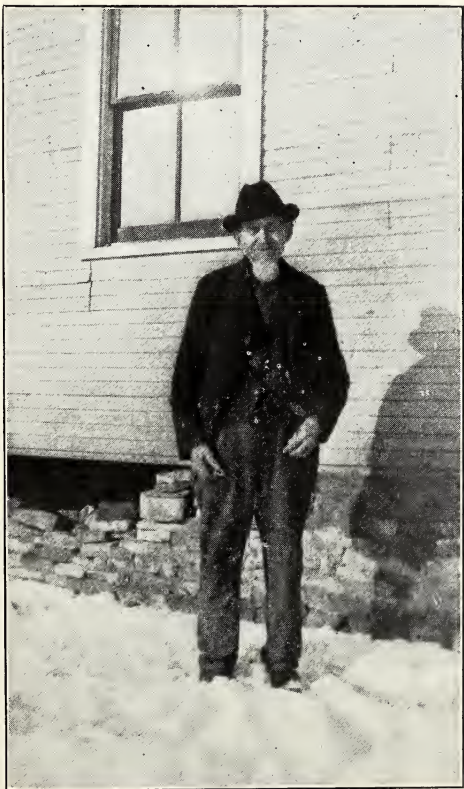
PIERRE PAUL CARON



MRS MARIE ADELAIDE CARON  
NEE CARON



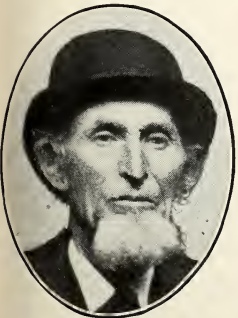
JOSEPH CARON SR.  
SON OF PIERRE  
PAUL CARON



JOSEPH PLANTE  
BY COMMON APPELLATION "OLD  
PLANTE"



MRS. J. CARON NEE  
TEDRAULT



JOHN DESPLAINES



MRS. J. DESPLAINES



LEON BERTRAND AND MRS. LEON BERTRAND SECOND WIFE. (FROM RIGHT TO LEFT SITTING POSITION FRONT ROW) VINCENT BONER AND MRS. V. BONER



ELIE GIRARD



MRS. TIMOTHY FORTIN SR. (NEE  
CLOUTIER)



MRS. L. GIRARD





ANTOINE SAUCIER



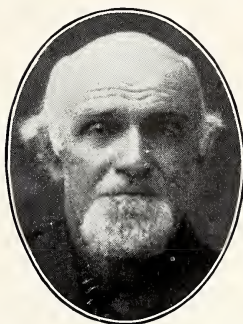
MRS. A. SAUCIER



LOUIS JORON



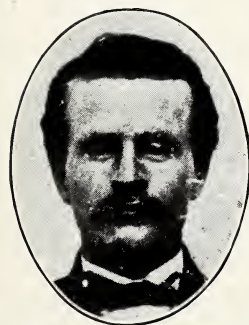
MRS. L. JORON NEE  
PROVOST



LOUIS PARE



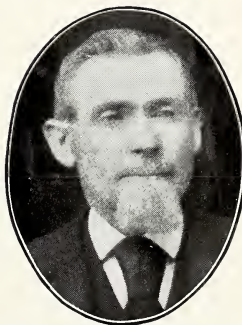
MRS. L. PARE



SALOMON DUMAS  
SR.



MRS. S. DUMAS



TOUSSAINT DEN-  
AULT



MRS. T. DENAULT  
NEE BREAULT



ANTOINE ST. GER-  
MAIN SR.



MRS. A. ST. GER-  
MAIN





MRS. B. MENARD  
BENONIE MENARD



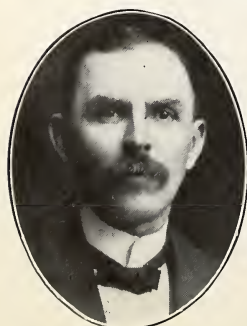
MRS. J. GOUDREAU  
JOSEPH GOUDREAU



FRANCOIS BEGNOCHE  
MRS. F. BEGNOCHE



JEREMIE COUTURE SR.



WILLIAM FRASER



MRS. W. FRASER



EUSEBE LAPIERRE



MRS. E. LAPIERRE





THE THEOPHILE CARON FAMILY





## *French-Canadian, Pioneer and Subsequent Settlers.*

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### **In the Probable Order of Their Establishment in Lehigh, Goodrich and Irwin Districts.**

Pierre Paul Caron .....	1848
Antoine Lajoie .....	1849

#### **1850-1860.**

Jean Baptiste Tetreault, Sr. ....	
Leon Bertrand .....	1853
Leon Bernier .....	
Francois Begnoche .....	1855
Hubert Bonneau .....	
La Brecque .....	
Ambroise Patenaude .....	
Joseph Dugas .....	
Amedee Dupuy .....	

#### **1860-1870.**

Vincent (Frank) Boner .....	1860
Timothy Fortin, Jr. ....	1860
Alec Fortin .....	1860
Antoine Saucier .....	1862
Prudent Menard .....	1863
Jean Baptiste Reinich .....	1863
Hipolyte Senesac .....	1865
Prudent Senesac .....	1865
Alexandre Senecac .....	1865
Benonie Menard .....	1865
Louis Beland .....	1865
Louis Pare .....	1865
George Bachant .....	1865
Antoine St. Germain, Sr. ....	1866
Toussaint Denault .....	1867
Louis Joron .....	1867
Frank Landrie .....	1867

Pierre Lagesse .....	
George Martin .....	
Napoleon Racette .....	
Alfred Fortin .....	
Joseph Goudreau .....	
Laurent Charbonneau .....	
Jean Baptiste Cyrier .....	
Louis Lafontaine .....	
Narcisse Paquet .....	
Thomas Brais .....	
Pierre Merillat .....	
Edmond Brosseau .....	
Benjamin Tremblay .....	
Joseph Blanchette .....	
Casimir Andereggen .....	
Antoine Girard .....	
Jean Baptiste Lapolice .....	
Joseph Morrissette .....	
Solomon Dumas .....	
Joseph Dumas .....	
Edward Alexandre .....	

1870-1880.

Francois Balthazar, Sr. and Jr. ....	1870
Gregoire, Joseph and Marcel Balthazar .....	1870
Theodore Caron .....	1870
Luc Bessette .....	1870
Joseph Bessette .....	1870
Israel St. Germain .....	
Damase Gosselin .....	
Joseph Tremblay .....	
Jean Baptiste Laflamme .....	
George Duval .....	
Joseph Provencal .....	
Theophile Denault .....	1871
Joel Menard .....	
Fabien Martin .....	
Joseph St. Pierre .....	1874
Joseph Lebeau .....	
Fred Fraser .....	1874

Jeremie Couture, Jr. ....	1875
Fred Keroack .....	1875
Octave Souigny .....	1876
William Fraser .....	1877
Mathias Tremblay .....	1877
Pierre Prevost .....	
John Desplaines .....	
Joseph Tremblay, Jr. ....	
Philip Menard .....	1880

**1890's.**

Joseph Plante .....	
Eusebe Lapierre .....	

**Time of Settlement Uncertain.**

Joseph Lesort .....	
Louis Lafleche Dericher .....	
Israel Bachant .....	
Eli Odette .....	
Alexis Odette .....	
Hubert Gervais, Sr. ....	
Jean Baptiste Granadam .....	
Israel Patenaude .....	
Prudent Souigny .....	
Joseph Savoie .....	
Benjamin Marcotte .....	



# *Genealogical Tables.*

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## TETREAULT.

John (Jean Baptiste)

I Marriage: Henriette Bunker

CHILDREN: PHILIP, married:

Milien Caston Guy. Moved to Kansas state.

BETSEY, married:

John Michael, children:

Sarah, Mary, Julia, Oliver, Albert.

JOHN, married:

Eleonore Gosselin, children:

Helen, Edward, David, married Ida Tremblay; Flavie, married David Forgue; Mose, married Ida Neveux; Louis, married Lydia Tremblay.

MARIE PHOEBE, married:

Francois Leclerc, children:

Francois, Pierre, Mary, Didace, Celeste, Louise.

ELEONORE, married:

Felix Papineau, children:

Marie Victoire, Marie Louise, Joseph, Sarah, Anna, Josephine, Zephyrin, George, Hypolite, Blanche, Alphonse, Claire, Agnes.

SUSANNA, married:

Joseph Caron, Sr., children:

Louise, Joseph, Thomas, Alex, Alfred, John, Marie, Ida, Henriette.

LIZZIE, married:

Antoine Lajoie, children:

Mary, Henriette, Pierre, Julie, Viatique.

II. Marriage: Amienne Gosselin

# CARON

PIERRE PAUL CARON Married Marie Adelaide CARON (No relation- ship.)	JOSEPH married Susanna TETREAULT	LOUISE married	Romain St. Germain	Ralph Elmira Edward Joel
		JOSEPH married	I. Melvina Pare	Arthur Louis Lola Alix Elmer
			II. Libby Flageole	
		THOMAS m. Domitille Couture		
		ALEX		
		ALFRED m. Ida Lane		
		JOHN m. Victorine Martin		Eva Joseph Laura Aldea Vina
		MARIE m. Adolph St. Germain		
		IDA m	I. Ed. Lane II. Zephire Pare	
		HENRIETTE m. Jeremie Couture.		
		CYRIL married Basalice Chartier	William	
	HYPOLITE married Matilda St. Germain		Andrew Alice Emma, m. Joel A. Menard	
			Louis Clara George Louise Theodore	
	MARIE DESNEIGES married Moise Coash		Anna Joseph Charles	
			I. Dr. Mueller II. —Huper	
	MARIE married			
	DAMASE married Wilhelmine Boule		Georgiana Delia Ida Eugene	
			FRANCIS married Azilda Blanchette	Denora Leo Paul Lucille Ismael Harold Virgil
	THEOPHILE married I. Louise Menard II. Marie Begnoche		FRED JOSEPHINE JULES m. Lucy Blanchette GEORGE married Phoebe Lambert ALICE married Geo. L'Ecuyer FELIX married Nelda Martin DELORA married Louis Moisant	Annette Paul Isabelle Alma Roland Eloise Ambroise Imelda Cecile Bernard Marie Louise

# Lajoie

LOUIS—Married Julie Martin—Born in Canada. Came to America 1850, died about 1865

ANTOINE		NAZAIRE		MARY	NARCISSE
Married Lizzie Tetreault		Married Sophie Tetreault		Married Fred Provost	Married Marguerite Labrecque
Died Sept. 22, 1897		(Died in Kansas)			Died in Kankakee Jan. 1902
MARIE	HENRIETTE	PIERRE	JULIA	VIATIQUE	Mary
married	married	married	married		Albert
Louis Betourne	Oliver Giroux	Susan Metzger	Leandre Giroux		Fred
Katie	Julia	Netty			Frank
Agnes	Mathilda	Eva			
Julia	Stephen	Alice			
Mathilda	Mary	Ida			
Mose	George	Julia			
Fred					
Rosalie					



HOMESTEADS AND DWELLING PLACES OF THE  
PIONEER AND SUBSEQUENT SETTLERS  
ST. JAMES PARISH.

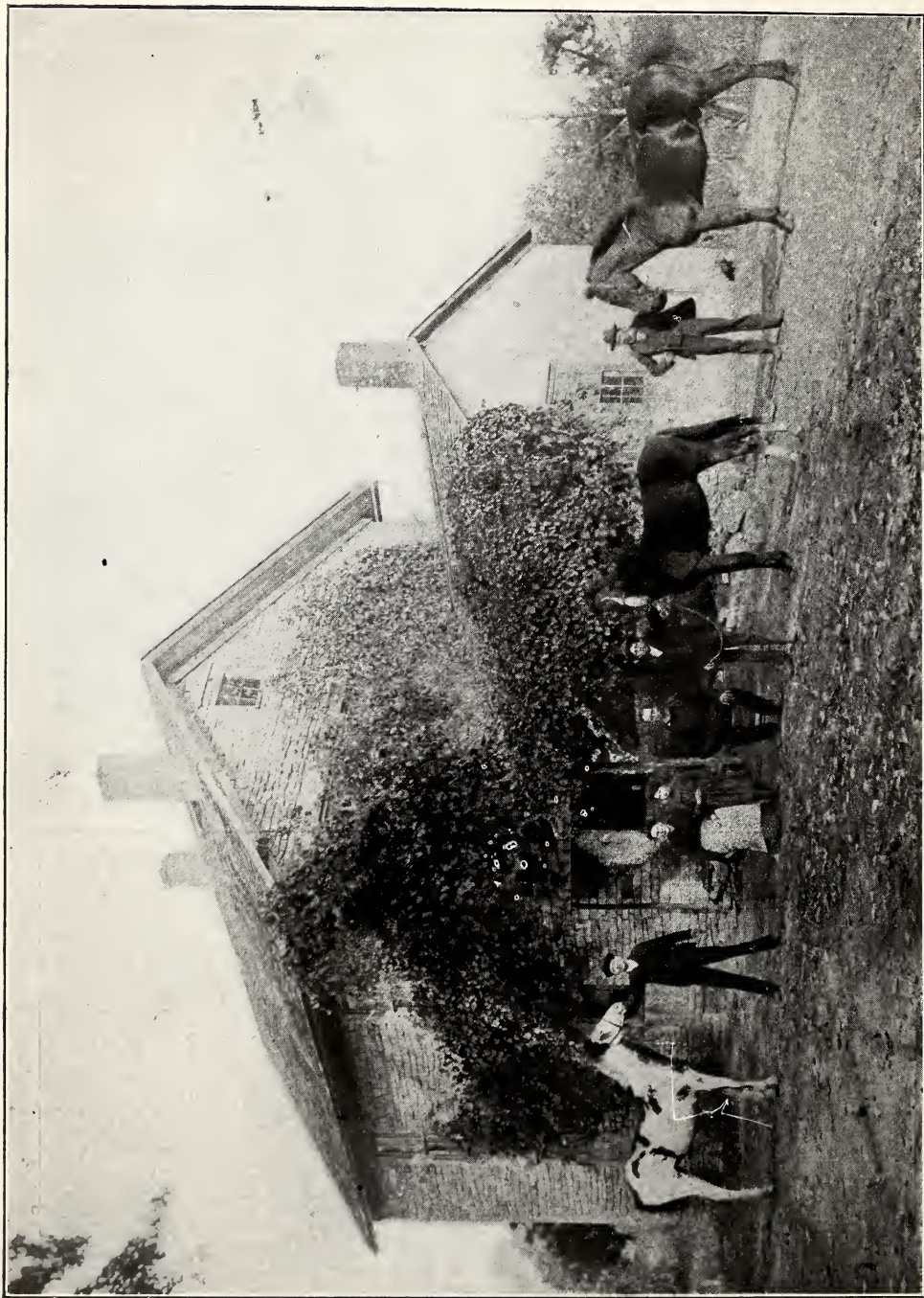


LOG HOUSE OF PIERRE PAUL CARON 1848. RECONSTRUCTED. LIME-  
STONE TOWNSHIP SECTION 31.



RESIDENCE OF JOSEPH CARON SR. WEST PART 12'x14' (STONE).  
BUILT IN THE 1850'S. MASS CELEBRATED THEREIN BY REV. ALEXIS  
MAILLOUX, VICAR GENERAL OF QUEBEC (CANADA) AND SUBSE-  
QUENTLY BY REV. JAMES COTE. PILOT TOWNSHIP SECTION 1.



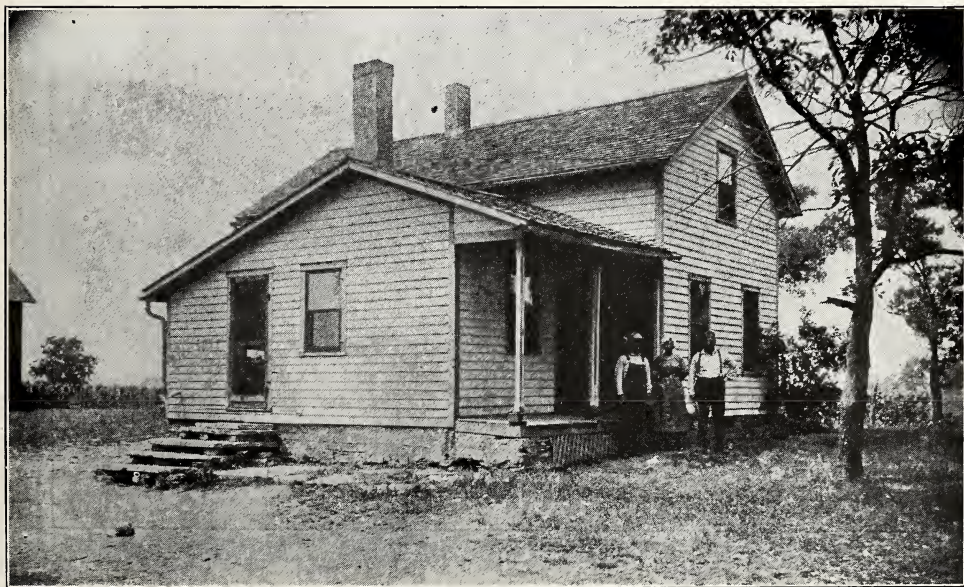


DWELLING PLACE OF ELIE GIRARD, LIMESTONE TOWNSHIP SECTION 31.





DWELLING OWNED AND BUILT BY TIMOTHY FORTIN ABOUT 1861.  
MASS WAS CELEBRATED THEREIN BY THE REV. FATHER PARADIS  
FROM KANKAKEE.



DWELLING OF JOSEPH GOUDREAU. BUILT IN 1862. PRESENT OWNER  
(1920) JOS. DUMAS





VINCENT ANTONY BONER'S. PLACE PILOT TOWNSHIP  
SECTION 12.

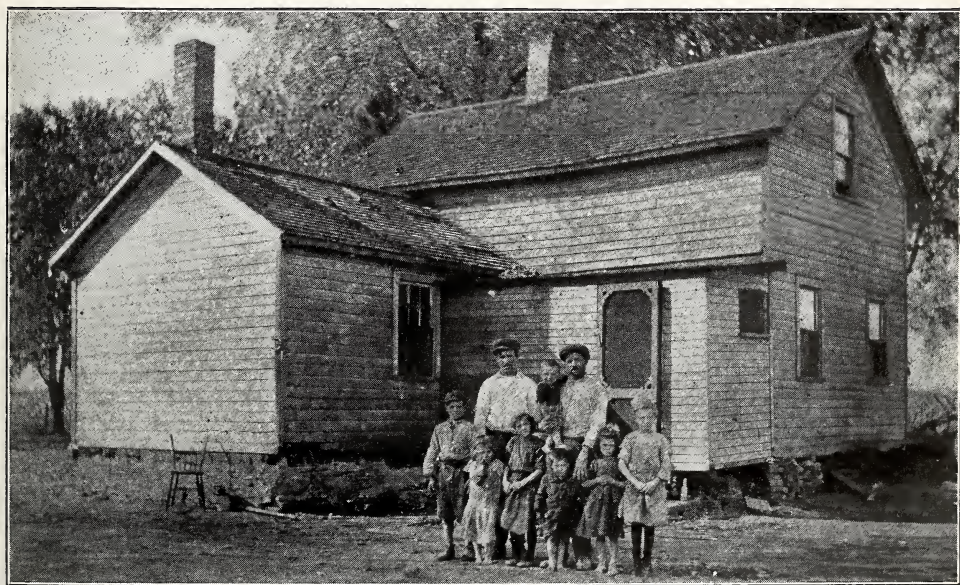


DWELLING OF JAMES CROWLEY. PILOT TOWNSHIP SECTION 1  
BUILT IN 1864. SUBSEQUENTLY OWNED BY JOS. CARON SR AND  
JR. AT ONE TIME A POST OFFICE





DWELLING OF AMBROISE PATENAUDE. BUILT IN THE 1860'S. IN 1920  
ON THE PREMISES OF ARTHUR BERTRAND.



DWELLING PLACE AT ONE TIME OCCUPIED BY LOUIS PARE. LIMESTONE  
TOWNSHIP SECTION 6





STONE DWELLING OWNED AND BUILT BY ANTOINE ST. GERMAIN SR.  
LIMESTONE TOWNSHIP SECTION 7.



DWELLING OWNED AND BUILT BY LUC BESSETTE. SUBSEQUENTLY OWN-  
ED BY ANTOINE SAUCIER. PILOT TOWNSHIP SECTION 15.





DWELLING OF JOSEPH DUGAS. IN 1920 OCCUPIED BY FELIX CARON.



DWELLING OF LOUIS RAINIEH. IN 1920 OCCUPIED BY EDWARD DUMAS.





HOMESTEAD OF TOUSSAINT DENAULT. PILOT TOWNSHIP  
SECTION 15.



DWELLING OF JOSEPH PROVENCAL, SR. PILOT TOWNSHIP SECTION 16





AT ONE TIME DWELLING OF LOUIS BERTRAND. IN EARLY DAYS FOUR CHILDREN WERE RAISED IN THIS SMALL BUILDING—LATER USED AS A COB SHED.



DWELLING HOUSE OF SOLOMON DUMAS SR. TOWNSHIP OTTO, SECTION 20.



DWELLING HOUSE OF MATTHIAS TREMBLAY, TOWNSHIP OTTO, SECTION 29





DAN HURLEY'S PLACE. BUILT IN THE 1850'S. IN EARLY DAYS CALLED THE "WHITE HOUSE" HAVING BEEN PAINTED IN WHITE COLORS. OCCASIONALLY SERVED AS A PLACE OF WORSHIP. MASS CELEBRATED THEREIN BY REV. GEO. KERTSON. SALINA TOWNSHIP SECTION 15



DWELLING PLACE OF GARRET FITZGERALD; PARTLY BUILT 1850. MASS WAS CELEBRATED THEREIN BY REV. D. J. RIORDAN FORM WILMINGTON IN 1875.





EDWARD LEWIS' PLACE. BUILT IN THE 1860'S. MASS CELEBRATED THEREIN BY REV. GEO. KERTSON (MAIN SECTION). SALINA TOWNSHIP SECTION 1. BUILDING TO THE RIGHT WAS USED AS A SCHOOLHOUSE IN DAYS.



HOMESTEAD OF THOMAS O'KEEFE BUILT ABOUT 1868. SALINA TOWNSHIP SECTION 12. MASS CELEBRATED THEREIN BY REV. HUGH O'GARA MC-SHANE FROM WILMINGTON AND REV. GEO. KERTSON. AMUSEMENT HALL IN EARLY DAYS.





CURRAN'S PLACE, WHERE MASS WAS CELEBRATED IN EARLY DAYS.  
WILL COUNTY.



HOMESTEAD OF WILLIAM DWYER OCCASIONALLY A PLACE OF WORSHIP  
IN THE 1880'S . MASS WAS CELEBRATED BY REV. GEO. KERTSON.  
SALINA TOWNSHIP SECTION 2.





DWELLING PLACE OF BRYAN O'KEFFE BUILT IN 1882. MASS CELEBRATED THEREIN BY REV. FATHER G. KERTSON AND REV. FATHER J. LEVASSEUR. SALINA TOWNSHIP SECTION 1. IN 1920 OCCUPIED BY JOHN CASHEN.



HOMESTEAD OF CORNELIUS LUBY SR. WHERE MASS WAS CELEBRATED IN EARLY DAYS BY REV. FATHER LUBY AND REV. FATHER LEVASSEUR. SALINA TOWNSHIP SECTION 13.



HOMESTEAD OF FREDERIC STEYER, WHEREIN MASS WAS CELEBRATED IN  
FORMER DAYS BY REV. J. LEVASSEUR S. T. D. SALINA TOWNSHIP  
SECTION 12.





HOMESTEAD OF GEORGE O'NEIL  
PILOT TOWNSHIP, SEC. 36.

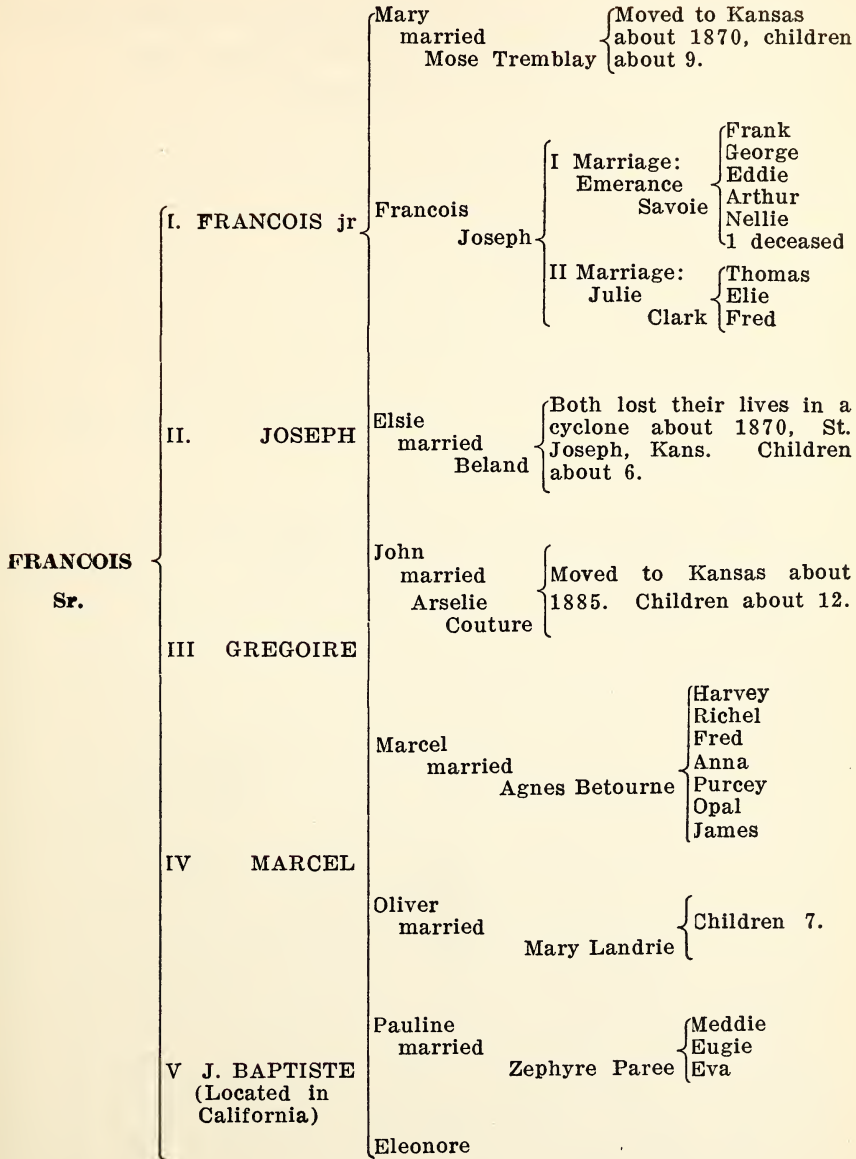


DWELLING HOUSE OF DANIEL KELIHER  
OTTO TOWNSHIP





# BALTHAZAR



## *Concerning the Motherland.*

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### Home Country of the French-Canadian Pioneer Settlers Who Located Immediately West of the Town of Kankakee.

It may not altogether be without interest, especially to the descendants of the French-Canadian settlers, who located immediately west of the town of Kankakee, to know something more definite concerning the home country of their forefathers. This may also help to throw a better light and give a better understanding of some perhaps otherwise obscure questions and peculiar conditions. A short descriptive sketch of Canada, gathered from different sources, is herewith presented.

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The name Canada is probably derived from the Iroquois Indian language, meaning "Cabin". The Dominion of Canada lies north of the United States and is bounded by the Atlantic, Pacific and Arctic oceans. Space and scope permit us here to be concerned only with the southeastern portion of that immense territory whence our colonists came, namely so-called Lower and Upper Canada, and more specifically the St. Lawrence valley. This district was broken ages ago by igneous rocks, traces of which are shown in the abrupt heights of Mount Royal at Montreal. Who has not heard of the awe-inspiring stream of St. Lawrence (at Tadousac 20 miles in width) discovered by the Canadian Columbus, Jacques Cartier, on August 10, 1535, a day of the church marking the feast of St. Lawrence. Among its tributaries we must mention the Gatineau, St. Maurice, the far famed Saguenay—the saddest, most somber and mysterious river in the world—and the Richelieu (Chambly). A little to the west of Montreal rapids suddenly interrupt the course of the St. Lawrence. The lower rapids are called Lachine (China) because the early explorers believed China could be reached by way of the St. Lawrence. Just east of Lake Ontario in an expansion of this



remarkable river is a collection of small islands of picturesque beauty, called the Thousand Islands (actually about 1700). Canada in general is most effectually a water country. The soil is loamy and of great fertility, especially in the river valleys. The winters are long and cold but the air is remarkably dry and free from fog, hence bracing and invigorating. Animals are of a very diversified kind; some are becoming rare, like the beaver. There are about 300 species of birds, but the majority are migratory. Fishes are numerous, but reptiles are scarce. This part of Canada contains extensive valuable forest areas, hardwoods and great varieties of evergreens; we find also fruit trees especially in the central part of the St. Lawrence valley.

### History.

Canada is said to have been discovered by John Cabot in 1497, an Italian navigator (Giovanni Caboto) from Venice, sailing under the English flag, although it is probable that the coast of Canada was sighted by Norsemen in 986. Basque and Breton fishermen began to visit the cod banks of New Foundland as early as 1504, but Canada's real history dates only from 1534, when Jacques Cartier sailed from St. Malo, France, to take formal possession of the country in the name of the king of France. In 1541 a colony from France failed disastrously and over half a century nothing more was heard in Europe of the country beyond the seas. The first European settlement on Canadian soil was established in 1608 at Quebec (meaning "strait" in the Algonquin dialect, but called Stadacona) by Samuel de Champlain in the shadow of Cape Diamond. Montreal (Mount Royal), originally inhabited by the Hochelaga or Beaver Indians, was founded by a company of religious, headed by Sieur de Maisonneuve in 1642. Canada remained in the possession of France for a century and a half. The history of this period is filled with exploits of fur trade, daring attempts of exploration, wars with the Huron, Algonquin and the powerful Iroquois—"most warlike of men"—Indian tribes. After many vicissitudes and struggles between the French colonies in Canada and the British colonies south of it, at last in 1759 near Quebec under the command of Wolfe

and Montcalm, English and French generals, was fought the battle that ended French domination in America.

The first marriage contract of the first colonies was the Hebert-Couillard marriage about 1620.

### People.

History owes much credit to the indomitable energy and undaunted courage of the first French colonists in helping to advance civilization. The hardships and insurmountable difficulties of these brave pioneers are well known. The field had to be tilled by bands of armed men under the eyes of soldiers, ready at a moment's notice to defend them. Farm after farm was thus protected until the seed had been planted. In harvest time the same precautions were repeated. At night the inhabitants took refuge in a settlement, consisting of log cabins, surrounded by a high fence. Thus they had to protect themselves against the cunning, ferocious and bloodthirsty Indians. In the words of a missionary of those times: "They approach like foxes, attack like lions and disappear like birds". Their malignity and treachery made life quite miserable for the first settlers day and night. Frequently the Indians would crouch all night among the vegetables in the gardens of the nuns, hoping that one would come out that they might brain her with their tomahawks.

In the interior of the country we find yet the real descendants of the original French colonists in what is known as the "habitants". They are as a rule in poor circumstances, uneducated to a certain degree and somewhat unprogressive. Many are utterly ignorant of the great world lying beyond the hill confines of their parish, but their faith in God and trust in man is sublime. Their simplicity, frugality and contentment make life easy to live. They live in cabins, low frame structures built irregularly on each side of a winding street. Inside these cabins the spinning wheel, the loom and the carding block still holds sway. Families are invariably large; race suicide is not known. Several generations are peacefully domiciled together; marked respect is always shown to parents and old age and crimes are scarcely known.

Physical strength and moral endurance fitted the early Canadian to satisfy his yearning for exploration and exploits of daring. That he left his improved estate to his successor and made a new home in an unknown district was perhaps due to the wandering instinct and desire to better himself. Along with agriculture, hunting, fishing, trapping and cutting timber were the occupations of the early and subsequent settlers. As a rule the early Canadian settlers were blessed with longevity, being of simple and frugal habits.

The Canadian is proverbially fond of outdoor sports, such as hunting, skating, canoeing and tobogganing. Folklore—in which the poetic genius of French-Canada lies enshrined—music and songs originating from the Breton and Norman peasants, fill a humble but cherished part of his life. Whether sung at the fireside of the habitant or elsewhere by the *coureur de bois* (bushranger) and the brave voyageur, these songs voice the deeper sentiments and emotions of the heart, the Canadian being of a congenial, sociable and convivial disposition.

The first colonists emigrated from all parts of France, but mostly from Normandy, Brittany, Poitou and Picardy. After 1680 emigration lessened considerably. The different French elements have greatly influenced the general formation of the character, habits and in no small degree the language in new France. The educated class, government officials, clergy and teachers always spoke correct French, although their pronunciation showed some differences from the present day French. The common people spoke a French, a composite resulting from the patois of the different original districts in France, and today even the uneducated speak the original French of the time of Louis XIV. The amalgamation of the different dialects, influenced by the English idiom, resulted in the so-called Canadian French language—the official French language always having been the same as in France. When the valley of St. Lawrence was wrested from France by Great Britain the population was preeminently French and the major portion remained so in Canada. At present, although, under English rule, the old French regime and language have survived



and are very influential in private and public life. The habitants always keep their God, their language and their laws. In Montreal, English and French are spoken; in Quebec and in communities away from the St. Lawrence river English is taught in school but spoken only in the larger cities. Rivers, lakes, cities, villages as a rule bear names of French saints, pioneers, princes, statesmen, missionaries, soldiers and adventurers.

In 1760 the French population of about 70,000 was confined to the immediate vicinity of the lower St. Lawrence and its tributaries. In 1791 Upper Canada had about 20,000 inhabitants and Lower Canada about 125,000. In 1861 the total population (exclusive of Indians) was over three million and in 1911 over seven million.

The main resources are agriculture and fisheries, which produce sustenance for a majority of the inhabitants. Favorable hunting grounds for fur bearing animals and waterfowl are more plentiful than in any other country. Lumber is one of the main industries.

Transportation in early days was very difficult. Within a frail canoe travelers were obliged to hold themselves in painful immobility—the least awkward movement might cause an upset. In winter a long and fatiguing march on snowshoes (raquettes) over the frozen surface of the river was required; then beyond the outpost—an unknown world wrapt in solemn silence. Commerce and interchanging of useful objects for furs was with the Indians.

Politically the Dominion of Canada has been divided, dependent upon geographical position, in groups of provinces, nine in all, each province being again subdivided into counties. The provinces of lower or French Canada (now Quebec) and upper or English Canada (now Ontario) which were the scenes of activities of the first colonists, belong to the group of the central provinces. Of the main cities in this part of Canada, Quebec, the cradle of Canadian civilization, must be mentioned, with its air of antiquity and quaintness, favorably comparing with St. Malo, a coast town in France. In the Canadian city we see the same narrow passage ways, picturesque gables, steep roofs. Quebec is famous for its stately terrace, its

imposing Chateau Frontenac and the cannon belted citadel. The city enjoys the distinction of launching in 1833 the first vessel that ever crossed the Atlantic propelled by steam. Montreal, called thus by Jacques Cartier in October, 1535, is the city of churches—Notre Dame holds 10,000 people. The settlement on its site, directed by the devoted French patriot Maisonneuve, was originally called colony of Villemarie. Quebec is the military, Montreal the commercial and Ottawa the political capitals of Canada. At the time of discovery the explored districts were under the government of France with a lieutenant governor. When the valley of St. Lawrence was taken over by Great Britain it was made one of the self-governing countries within the British empire, with a governor general, entirely independent so far as its domestic affairs are concerned.

Soon after the discovery of Canada, or New France, zealous priests left their dear country to endure the loneliness of exile, if only they could teach the savage. They erected at first modest buildings intended as schools alike for Indian pupils and the children of the French colonists. Later on convent schools and colleges arose. Francois de Laval, first bishop of the colony, established at Quebec a seminary in 1663. The celebrated Laval university was founded in 1852. In the stupendous work of christianizing Canada we also find many noble young self-sacrificing women from la belle France, scores of nuns of different congregations, who gave up all that the world deems indispensable, to cross the sea in order to teach the Indians and minister to the sick and suffering of an unknown, lonely and savage country.

The pioneer colonists who settled in the deep forests, far from centers of education having to work for their livelihood received no formal mental training and few only were taught to read and write—this being the case of quite a number who had emigrated to the districts immediately west of Kankakee. It goes without saying that with the improved school system there is now a marked decrease of illiteracy.

Strong faith and deep religious convictions inherited from their ancestors is a characteristic and distinctive mark of the first French colonists. Religious activities of undaunted missionaries of different orders, especially the courageous self-sacrificing Jesuits, kept pace with the pioneers through the trackless wilderness and in their zeal to plant the cross of Christ at every vantage they often laid down their lives without a murmur, although subject to the most atrocious tortures known to the worst of savages. At least a passing mention of the names of those courageous men of the gallant French race who were very influential in advancing christian civilization must be given: Cartier, Champlain, Maisonneuve, Montcalm, Frontenac, LaSalle and the Fathers Marquette, Breboeuf, Jogues, Garnier, LeJeune. Soon the then known territory in Canada was dotted with small churches of humble pretensions, and soon stately houses of worship, fine hospitals and benevolent institutions were erected with the outlay of great but cheerful sacrifices. The church in Quebec was the first and practically for a long time the only church in Canadian territory. St. Anne is a favorite name in Canada, but famous as a pilgrimage is the little village of St. Anne de Beaupre, on the north bank of the St. Lawrence, twenty miles below Quebec. There the relic (fingerbone sent from France in 1668) of the "Bonne Sainte Anne" is piously preserved. Marvelous cures have taken place, as may be judged from the numerous ex-votos. Many a sailor in early days, as he passed on the broad St. Lawrence on his way to sea, looked to the famous shrine and breathed a fervent prayer in honor of the patroness of sailors.

Such is the interesting history of the country from where our pioneers emigrated to settle in the western section of Kankakee county. But why this emigration? One of the main reasons, which induced so many to pack all their earthly belongings and say farewell to their beloved mother country, was the legitimate desire to improve and better themselves. Large areas being wooded, this was a drawback for agriculture and hence the saying among the Canadians—the three, there is the enemy. Coming from



an industrious and prolific race, the rich prairie soil of Illinois strongly appealed to them for larger and more commodious quarters. Mainly instrumental in inducing them to emigrate was Noel Levasseur, of whom mention has already been made, and not a small number were also induced by Father Chiniquy, likewise mentioned previously.

The county of Kankakee is deeply indebted to these colonists for the upbuilding and improving of the land by their untiring industry, unexempled perseverance in their praiseworthy efforts to succeed—which is an accomplished fact. The beaver, widespread in colonial days, and being of a specific type of intelligent industry, has fittingly been adapted as the national emblem of the outstanding characteristics of the Canadian people.

## *St. James Pioneer and Subsequent Settlers.*

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### Irish Colony (North)

EDMOND DAYLOR—Although this pioneer settler did not attend St. James church, some of its members were wont to worship in his log cabin whenever a missionary would say mass there. He was born in Cork county, Ireland in 1818; came to this country in 1848 and settled at Feeder Dam, Will county, then in Salina Twp. Married to Jane Timney. Children: William, Dennis, Michael, Edward, Mary, Anna, Margaret, Lizzie, Catherine. Two died in infancy. Bought 80 acres at \$1.25 per acre from the government. Traded a horse and a cow for 40 acres from a buyer in Indiana in 1849 in Salina Twp., Sec. 9. Mr. Daylor is buried in Wilmington.

James McDermott built the first log cabin, Charles Palmer is supposed to have built the first frame house in the township of Salina.

In early days mass was also celebrated in the following homes: J. Kern's loghouse by Rev. Dr. McMullen in Custer Twp., Sec. 22, in 1860, two years later the loghouse was replaced by another dwelling place, where Father Riordan celebrated mass. In 1870 Father Lonergan was the second and last priest to say mass therein; Thomas O'Keefe, Daniel Hurley, Garrett Fitzgerald, later on occupied by Alec McGillivray, William Dwyer, Ed. Lewis, Bryan Keefe by Father Lonergan, Father McMullen, Father Riordan and others, who came from Wilmington to minister to the pioneer settlers in Salina township.

EDWARD LEWIS—Born in 1836 in Syracuse, New York. His father was of Welsh descent, his mother of German extraction. Nathan, his father, and his mother (Mary Palmer) were both born in Onondaga county, New York. In the fall of 1843 they came with six children to

Aurora, Ill., and lived there for five years. In 1848 they settled in Salina Twp. and in the fall of 1853 in Goodrich, where Nathan Lewis built the first house, in 1864 owned by Dr. Knott. Edward Lewis, his son, was united in marriage to Bridget Fitzgerald. Children: Mary, Rose, Francis, Helen. Bought 80 acres from Hiram Matheson for \$800 in Salina Twp. Sec. 1, in 1870; also 80 acres from George Huling. Edward Lewis died in 1914 and is buried in Mount Hope cemetery, Goodrich.

PATRICK JOHNSTON—Born in West Mayo, Ireland, about 1818. Came to America in 1848 and settled in New York state, then at Twelve Mile Grove, Ill., and finally in Salina Twp. Married to Alice Whalon. Children: James, Mary Ann, and Lawrence. The mother died in 1874, or thereabouts. He entered a second marriage with Anna Cashen, nee Kirk, a widow with five children: Philip, Julia, John, Elizabeth and Ellen. He owned land in Salina Twp., Sec. 10. Died in 1908 and is buried in Wilmington.

DANIEL HURLEY—Born in Cork county, Ireland, in 1806. Married to Margaret Kennedy, widow of Dennis Murphy, who had two children, Michael and Mary; Mrs. Murphy was born in Ireland in 1816; died June 22, 1900, at the age of 84 years and is buried in Chebanse. Mr. Hurley bought 40 acres of government land in 1853 for \$1.25 per acre in Salina Twp., Sec. 15. In 1867 he bought 160 acres in Pilot Twp., Sec. 34 at \$8 per acre. His small dwelling place in Salina, because of being painted white, was in those days called the "white house." He died in the district of Irwin on April 21, 1904, at the age of 98 and is buried in Chebanse. He was a resident of Illinois since 1822.

JOHN CASHEN—Born in Aghaboe, Queens county, Ireland, in 1827. Came to America when about 20 years or age and settled first in New York state, then in Joliet and Salina Twp. Married Anna Kirk. Children: Philip, Julia, John, Elizabeth and Ellen. Record shows 40 acres bought from Illinois Central Railroad company for \$320 in



1871. Came to the states in a sailing boat, the trip on the ocean requiring six weeks. He died in Salina Twp. in 1877 and is buried in Wilmington.

PATRICK DUNN—Born in Ireland in 1827 and came to America in 1841. Settled in Elgin, Ill. and Salina Twp. Married to Margaret Farrell. Children: John, Margaret, William, Mary. Bought 80 acres of land at \$800 in 1867. Died in 1901 and is buried in St. Rose cemetery, Kankakee.

THOMAS O'KEEFE—Born at Fort Covington, New York state in 1840. Settled in Limestone Twp. for two years and then in Salina Twp. Married to Mary Walsh. Bought 160 acres at \$16 per acre from Chas. Ostrander. Retired to Chicago. Mr. O'Keefe broke prairie land for seven years with a team of oxen. Rented at first 40 acres at \$2 per acre and claims to have made a lordly living.

WILLIAM DWYER—Born at Glenville, Cork county, Ireland, on August 1827, the son of Thomas and Johanna (Callahan) Dwyer. Came to America in 1848 after 72 days on the ocean. Settled in the states of New York and Massachusetts until 1853, then moved to Chicago where he worked in a car repair shop. In March of 1855 he moved to Kankakee where the trees in the present Court street were just being cut down. In the same year he moved to Limestone Twp., Sec. 17, on William Mensing's farm, where he lived four years in a loghouse. In the spring of 1859 he again moved to where the old Spring Valley creamery now stands on Sec. 9 and in March 1864 to the farm in Sec. 2, Salina Twp., where he bought 175 acres from William Wormley at \$15 per acre. Married Mary Toomey of Piermont, N. Y., in 1858. Children: Amelia, Mary, Josephine, William, David and two deceased. Died January 3, 1901 and is buried in Bourbonnais. In early days, Mr. Dwyer, like many others, was obliged to attend divine service either at Bourbonnais or Wilmington, and later at St. James (Lehigh) and at the old St. James church in Irwin district, still later at Essex and Goodrich. The trip was made with a team of oxen and a lumber wagon.

DENNIS MURPHY—Born in County Cork, Ireland, about 1811. Left his native country for America in the later part of the 1840's. Located at first near New York for a short time, from where he moved to Chicago and after a short stay bought 80 acres of government land in Salina Twp., Sec. 15, paying one hundred dollars in gold, the savings of previous years for it. Married to Margaret Kennedy. Children: John, Michael, Mary. Died on his farm about 1851 and is buried in Bourbonnais, where Maternity church now stands, or nearby. After his death Mrs. Murphy married Daniel Hurley.

MRS. MICHAEL KLEIN—(nee Caroline Haas)—Born in the Grand Duchy of Baden, Germany and married to Michael Klein, born in Sessenheim, Alsace, who came to America about 1857, and settled in the vicinity of Bonfield, where he bought 80 acres three miles north of Bonfield at \$10 per acre in 1875. Died in 1902. Mrs. Klein attended St. James and SS. Peter and Paul's church. She died in 1893.

FREDERIC STEYER—Born near Coblenz, Germany, 1832, came to America in 1841 with his parents who located at first in Milwaukee and afterwards 12 miles from that city. United in marriage to Elisabeth Kasper, about 1863. Children: John, Anthony, Anna, Margaret, Henry, Emma and Frank. Settled in Salina Twp. in 1866 and bought 100 acres from William Rowley for \$2000 in 1867, in Sec. 12. Died in 1914 and is buried in Mount Calvary cemetery, Kankakee.

BRYAN C. KEEFE—Born in County Wicklow, Ireland, March 20, 1843, a son of John and Ann (Burk) Keefe. Left Ireland in 1852 and located at first in Otsego county, N. Y. In 1867 he moved to Chicago where he remained a year and then settled in Salina Twp., where he bought 180 acres in Sec. 1. In October, 1863 he was married to Mary Kendlin in Oneida county, New York. Children: Edward, William, Anna, Bernard and Mary. Died on his farm in 1894 and is buried in St. Mary's cemetery, Kankakee.

WILLIAM SCANLON—Born in Middleton, County Cork, Ireland, in 1837. Came to America in 1852. Lived in New York for 10 years, in Chicago one year and in Vicksburg, Ind., then came to Bonfield in 1881, where he found only two houses. Married to Mary Grogan, widow. Children: William and Mary. Served one year during the Civil war. Retired to Bonfield, Ill.

FERDINAND SWEENEY—Born at Spencer, Will county, Ill., in 1860. Moved to Bonfield in 1888. Married to Eleonora Kinny. Children: Catherine, Leona, Mary, James, Harry, Honor, Nellie, Marcella and Howard. Moved to Chicago in 1918.

CORNELIUS LUBY, Sr.—Born in County Tipperary, Ireland, in 1826. Came to America in 1852, settled in Brooklyn, N. Y., and then in Bloomington, Ill., in 1855. Moved to Salina in 1889. Married to Catherine Hartnett. Children: John, Mary, Cornelius, Joseph, Michael, William, and Edward. Bought 160 acres at \$35 per acre. Died August 28, 1910 and is buried at Bloomington, Ill.



## IRISH COLONY (NORTH)

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EDWARD LEWIS



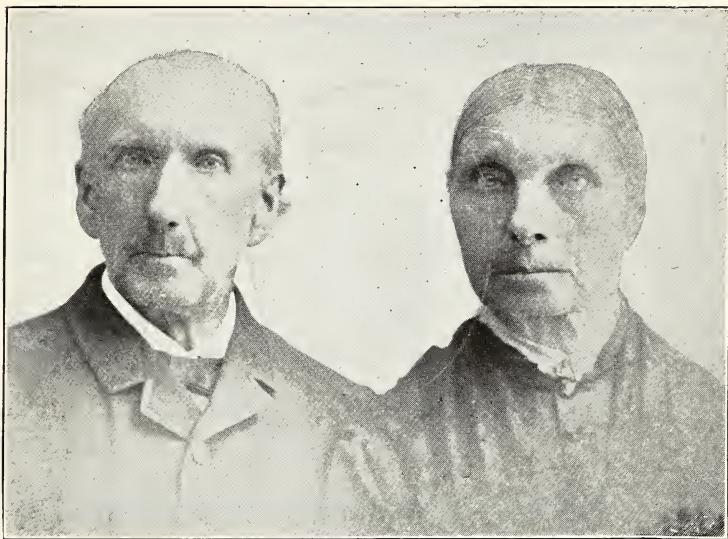
MRS. E. LEWIS nee  
FITZGERALD



MRS. WILLIAM  
DWYER NEE  
TOOMEY

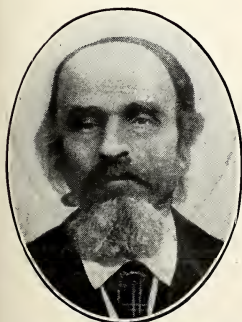


MRS. PATRICK  
DUNN NEE  
FARRELL



DANIEL HURLEY

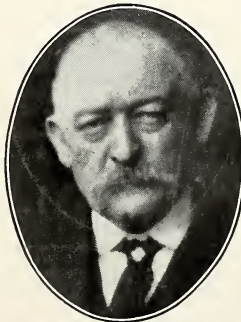
MRS. D. HURLEY



FREDERIC STEYER



MRS. F. STEYER



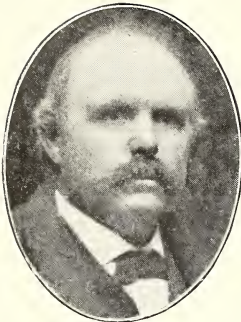
FERDINAND  
SWEENEY



MRS. F. SWEENEY

## IRISH COLONY (SOUTH)

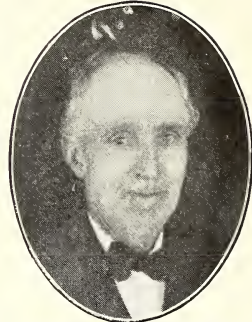
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THOMAS CLARK  
SR.



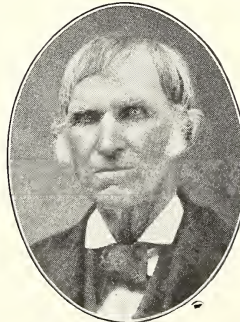
MRS. T. CLARK  
NEE GROGEN



MICHAEL O'CONNOR



MRS. M. O'CONNOR  
NEE CASTELOO



MICHAEL DEVINE



MRS. M. DEVINE  
NEE STOCK



MICHAEL MORTELL



MRS. M. MORTELL  
NEE GALLAGHER



MICHAEL  
O'CONNOR JR.



MRS. M. O'CONNOR  
NEE HURLEY

# Geneological Table.

## DAYLOR BROTHERS

I. <b>EDMOND</b> married Jane Timney	MARY	married David Cotter	{ Margaret James Edmond
	WILLIAM	married Mary Glenney	{ Maude Caroline Margaret William
	ANNA	married Dennis Keefe	{ Edward William James Mary
	MARGARET	married James Callahan	{ Rose Lilly Anna Edward Matthew
	DENNIS	married Loretta Conner	{ Edna
	LIZZIE		
	CATHERINE		
	EDWARD	married Anna McGuire	
	MICHAEL	married Margaret Steyer	{ Elizabeth Mary Ruth Edward Walter
II. <b>JOHN</b> married Bridget Lacy	MARY		
	EMMA		
III. <b>DAVID</b> married Bridget Mullvahill	ALICE		
	BRIDGET		
	JULIA		
	JOHN		
	MARY ANNE	married Alex McGillivray	{ Daniel Agnes William Edward
	HANNAH	married Thomas Seery	{ Thomas David
	MARGARET		
	WILLIAM		
	JOHN	married Mary Shanaky	
	BERNARD	married Myrtle Supaine	{ Margaret Joseph Leo Lawrence Lucy
	EDWARD	married Mary Batch	



### Irish Colony (South)

GEORGE O'NEIL—Native of the Emerald Isle, born in Kerry county; came to America in 1852. Settled in New York City for one year, then located in Dixon, Ill., as a merchant. From Dixon he moved to Chicago where he remained a few years, after which he became a resident of Bloomington, Ill. Then he located for six months in LaSalle county, a year and a half in Beloit, Wis., about a year in Freeport, Ill., and in 1865 settled in Pilot Grove, Kankakee county. Married to Honora Leahy. Child: Dennis. Bought 120 acres in 1864 at \$8 per acre from Illinois Central Railroad company. Died in 1889 at the age of about 80 years and is buried in Chebanse.

His son Dennis was married to Mary Murphy. Children: Honora, Margaret, C. Mary, E. John, E. William and Elizabeth. Dennis O'Neil bought 120 acres in Pilot Twp., Sec. 3, west of Pilot Grove, in 1873. Retired to Kankakee.

THOMAS CLARK, Sr.—Born in Lancaster, England in 1827. Came to America in 1845. Settled near Aurora, then in Irwin district in 1867. Married in 1859 to Anna Grogan. Children: Thomas, Francis, Mary, Julia, Anna, George. Records show 80 acres bought from Illinois Central Railroad company for \$800 in Limestone Twp.; Sec. 20, in 1872. Died in 1907 and is buried in Chebanse.

JOHN BROWN—Born in Dublin, Ireland, about 1815. Crossed the ocean about 1835. Settled for some time in New York, in Canada, and then in Cook county, Illinois, and in 1867 in Pilot Twp., Sec. 10, where he broke 240 acres of railroad land, bought at \$8 per acre. Married Mary McAuley. Children: John, James, George, Mary, Margaret, Agnes, Catherine, Sarah, Frank, Theresia and Harry. Retired to Kankakee in 1886, where he died in 1902.

MICHAEL FERRIS—Born in Kerry county, Ireland, in 1833. Came to America in 1854. Worked for the Union Pacific railroad company. Settled in Utica, LaSalle county, Ill., where he was married to Mary O'Connor. Children: Michael, Mary Anne, Thomas, John, Johanna, William, Elizabeth, Anna and Maurice. In 1868 he set-

tled in Otto Twp., Kankakee county, where he bought 84 acres from Theodore F. Andrews for \$975. After he had accumulated sufficient income to live in comfort for the balance of his life he retired to Irwin in 1895, where he died in 1911 and is buried there in St. James cemetery.

CORNELIUS O'CONNELL—Born in Summit, Cook county, Ill., in 1843. His father came from Cork, Ireland, and his mother from Tipperary. In 1868 he settled in the Irwin district, having bought 320 acres in 1867 from the Illinois Central Railroad company at \$8 per acre in Pilot Twp., Sec. 36. Married to Honora Shea. Children: Bridget, Edward, John, William, Cornelius, Johanna, James, Mary, Patrick and Joseph.

JOHN DEVANEY—Born in Letterkenny, Donegal county, Ireland, in 1837. Emigrated to America in 1863 with his wife and child. Located at first in Chicago for six years. In 1867 he bought 80 acres at \$8 per acre from the Illinois Central Railroad company in Pilot Twp., Sec. 36. Married to Anna McClosky. Children: Mary, John, Annie, Margaret, Catherine and James. In 1886 he moved to Lake Benton, Minn., but returned again to his farm, where he stayed until he died in 1914. He is buried in Kankakee.

MICHAEL O'CONNOR, Sr.—Born in Dingle, Kerry county, Ireland, in 1806. Struggling under the heavy burden of taxation he resolved to seek better opportunities across the Atlantic. Having saved enough money for the trip he sailed for the United States in 1852, crossing the ocean in six weeks and three days. A year later he was joined by his wife, and still later by his children, on a farm near Lexington, Ky. In the spring of 1854 the family moved overland to the village of Utica, LaSalle county, Ill., remaining there until the spring of 1868, when they located on a farm of 160 acres in Otto Twp., Kankakee county, Ill., which had been bought the previous fall for \$19 per acre from Fisher Ames. Married to Mary McMahan. Children: Thomas, Michael, Johanna, Mary, William, Timothy, and Morris. Michael O'Connor died Feb. 21, 1884 and is buried in Chebanse, Ill. His wife died May 9, 1893.

MICHAEL DEVINE—Born in Dingle, County Kerry, Ireland, in 1816. Emigrated to America in 1847 with his entire family. Lived in Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont and Connecticut for about ten years. From this latter state he went to Alexandria, Virginia, then to Utica, Ill., on April 18, 1866 and finally he settled in the Irwin district in February, 1869 where he broke 80 acres of school land bought for \$35 per acre. Later he bought another 80 acres at \$20 per acre from a land speculator of Danville, Ill. Married to Elizabeth Stock who was born in Dingle. Children: Patrick, John, Daniel, Michael, Thomas and Ellen. Retired about 1898 to Irwin, where he died in 1903 and is buried in St. Joseph's cemetery, Chebanse, Ill.

MICHAEL MURPHY—Born at Summit, Cook county, Ill., in 1848. Came with his parents, Dennis and Margaret Murphy, to Salina Twp., Sec. 15, about 1850, where he stayed for 19 years. In 1870 or thereabouts he located in Pilot Twp., Sec. 34, where his stepfather, Daniel Hurley, bought 160 acres from the Illinois Central Railroad company, 80 acres being to the interest of Michael Murphy who sold his land to A. Hossack in 1886, when he moved to Chebanse, where he rented approximately a section of land. In 1904 he retired to Kankakee. Married to Ellen O'Shea, whose parents were John O'Shea and Johanna O'Brien, both born in Cork, Ireland. When they came to the states they settled near Summit, (O'Shea's Hill). Children: Mary, Margaret, Ellen, Dennis, John and Charles.

MICHAEL MORTELL, Sr.—Born in Limerick, Ireland in 1816, the son of James and Bridget (Bohan) Mortell. Emigrated to the states in 1847 and was on the ocean six weeks. First lived in Vermont, then in 1849 in Chicago and came to the Irwin district in 1870. Married to Ellen Gallagher at Burlington, Vt. Children: James, Honora, John, Edward, Ellen, Michael, Patrick, Anna, William, Margaret and James. According to land records he bought 200 acres from Jas. C. and William Burke for \$4500 in 1869 in Otto Twp., Sec. 29. Broke the first land near Irwin. David Lavery and Ellen Mortell were the principals in the first marriage which took place in the old St. James church



near Irwin by Rev. A. Goulet, Sr. Michael Mortell, Sr. moved in Kankakee in 1893, where he died in May, 1909 and is buried in Kankakee.

MICHAEL O'CONNOR—Born in Tralee, Kerry county Ireland, in 1837 where his parents owned an acre of land. Worked four years as a plasterer in London then crossed the ocean in 1864. Settled in the Irwin district in 1871. Married in Utica, Ill., to Catherine Casteloo, and worked there for seven years in the cement quarry. Children: Mary, Patrick, Nellie, Nora, John, Thomas, Hannah, Maurice, Margaret and Michael. Bought 80 acres in about 1875 from Peter Larche at \$35 per acre. In order to cross the ocean he had to embark in Liverpool, the trip taking about four weeks in a sailing vessel. Retired to Irwin.

DANIEL SHEEHAN—Born at Corough, near Tralee, Kerry county, Ireland, in 1845. Emigrated to America via Liverpool, in 1864, with Michael O'Connor. Settled in Utica, LaSalle county, Illinois, where he worked in the cement quarry. Moved to the Irwin district in 1872. Was married to Honora O'Connor. Children: Julius, John, Michael, Nellie, Maggie, Johanna, Mary, Thomas, Nora and Lilly. Bought 120 acres from Joseph Legris in 1882 in Otto Twp., Sec. 20, for \$30 per acre. Retired to Irwin.

DANIEL KELIHER—Born in Tralee, County Kerry, Ireland. Wishing to secure better opportunities in America than his native land could offer, he crossed the ocean and settled in Illinois in 1860, locating in Utica, LaSalle county, Illinois, in 1862. Married Mary O'Connor in Ireland. Children: John and Thomas who both died in Ireland; Maria, wife of Morris O'Connor; Peter, Katie and Patrick. Moved to Otto Twp., in 1872, where he bought 93 acres of land for \$3300 in Sec. 30. Died Oct. 2, 1894. Mrs. Keliher died May 18, 1897. Both are buried in Chebanse, Ill.

THOMAS MULCAHY—Born in Cork, Ireland in 1830. Emigrated to the states in 1851. Located at first in Canada, then in White Cloud, Mich. Bought 80 acres of railroad land at \$8 per acre in Pilot Twp., Sec. 26, in

1870, and settled there permanently in 1872. Married to Mary Stack. Children: Margaret, Maurice, Thomas and William. Died in 1911, and is buried in St. James cemetery, Irwin.

MARTIN BRENNEN—Born at Tubbercurry, County Sligo, Ireland, in 1824. Emigrated to America in 1857, went back to the old country and returned again with his family in 1860. Remained in New York City for about three months. In 1873 he bought 120 acres of land at \$35 per acre in Pilot Twp., Sec. 24. Married Catherine Connelly. Children: John, Thomas, Ann and Mary. In 1878 he moved to Hastings, Neb., where he died Aug. 15, 1886, and is buried. Mrs. Brennan died in 1894 and is also buried in Hastings.

JEREMIAH GRANEY—Born in Kerry county, Ireland, about 1847. He emigrated to West Hampshire, located in Mica, Ill., in Iowa, in Utica, Ill., and finally settled on the present site of Irwin where he bought 40 acres from the Illinois Central Railroad company for \$440 in 1874. Married to Jane Kennedy. Children: Patrick, Mary Anne, Edward, Jane, Jeremiah and Catherine; some deceased. Died in 1879, and is buried in the old St. James cemetery, four miles northwest from Irwin, from where his body has never been removed.

DANIEL MORIARTY—Born in County Kerry, Ireland, in 1834. Crossed the ocean in 1850. Settled in the Irwin district where he bought 80 acres in 1881 from Joseph Legris for \$2000 in Otto Twp., Sec. 29. Married to Julia Kennedy. Children: Mary, Edward, Katherine, Julia, Margaret, Ellen and Honora. Died in 1888.

JOHN SPILLANE—Born in Cork county, Ireland, the son of Florence Spillane. Moved to Otto Twp. from Utica, Ill., in the 1880's. Owned 160 acres bought from Geo. V. Huling in 1893 for \$4800 in Otto Twp., Sec. 21. Children of first marriage: Florence and Dennis. Of second marriage: Isaac, Mary, Maurice, Michael, Nora and Kate.

### The First Wedding.

The first marriage in St. James church (after it was removed two and one half miles south from its first location at Lehigh), occurred Oct. 25, 1877, and was contracted between David Lavery, born in Cork, Ireland, on Sept. 15, 1852, the son of Richard and Elizabeth (Barry) Lavery, who emigrated with his parents to America in 1854, and Loretta Mortell, daughter of Michael and Ellen (Gallagher) Mortell of Chicago.



## ***Marriages—1877-1899***

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The only available parish records of St. James church besides a very few extant notes and documents are the marriage records at the court house of Kankakee.

### **St. James Church—Pilot Twp., Sec. 24.**

#### **Rev. A. Goulet, first resident pastor, officiating.**

- 1877 Oct. 25—David Lavery and Ellen Mortell.  
1878 Jan. 14—Alec Girard and Julia Bertrand.  
Jan. 23—David Sheehan and Mary O'Keefe.  
Feb. 4—Joseph Caron and Melvina Pare.  
April 23—Edward Mortell and Delia Morissette.  
June 30—Christopher Archambeau and Ellen Nevens  
Dec. 8—Michael O'Connor and Margaret Durkin.  
1879 Jan. 1—Mose Bertrand and Cordillia Mayette .

#### **Rev. Geo. Kerston, officiating as pastor.**

- Oct. 4—Edward Francoeur and Philomena Tremblay.  
1880 Jan. 20—Patrick Scanlon and Margaret Coleman.  
May 9—Geo. Richard and Melvina Boudreau.  
Nov. 2—Zephir Pare and Pauline Balthazar.  
1881 April 21—Philip O'Maley and Johanna O'Connor.  
July 27—Oscar P. Livingston and Maggie Daylor.  
1882 Jan. 22—Alec Desjardin (Gardner) and Josephine Plante.  
Feb. 21—William Dalay and Margaret Brown.  
Sept. 6—Jeremie Aubertin and Caroline Martin.  
Oct. 30—Frank Gigue and Mary Schnell.  
1883 April 10—John Morin and Ezilda Denault.  
Oct. 1—Pierre Legare and Marie Dandrian.  
Nov. 21—Michael Mortell and Lizzie O'Keefe.  
Nov. 22—Weston Brule and Carrie Stephens.  
1884 Feb. 5—Thomas Devine and Mary A. O'Connor.  
Feb. 20—Thomas O'Connor and Elizabeth B. Power.  
Feb. 28—Joseph M. Bertrand and Addie Peltier.  
Dec. 16—William Gigue and Sophia Metska.

- 1885 Jan. 15—Michael Scanlon and Mary Devaney.  
April 5—David Duchene and Georgina Martin.  
April 8—William Martin and Julia Sheehan.  
Nov. 21—Mose Betourne and Josephine Regnier.  
Dec. 30—Thomas Caron and Mathilda Couture.
- 1886 March 2—Alec Levasseur and Adeline Pare.  
Oct. 19—Neal McLaughlin and Elizabeth Murphy.  
Nov. 16—Alfred Caron and Ida Lane.
- 1887 June 2—Florence Spillane and Maggie Mortell.
- 1888 Jan. 25—Maurice Sheehy and Ellen O'Connor.  
May 22—Joseph Provancal and Lizzie Knittel.  
July 22—Edward Dumas and Mary J. Girard.  
Nov. 14—J. W. Balf and Anna Mortell.
- 1889 Jan. 1—Peter Pare and Zedilie Denault.  
March 5—Alfred Fraser and Josephine Martin.  
July 9—George Coache and Mary J. Clark.  
July ———John Shea and Maggie Powers.  
Nov. 19—Arthur Flageole and Agnes Girard.  
Nov. 20—Jerome Evans and Helena Lewis.  
Dec. 31—Lucien Plante and Marie Blanchette.
- 1890 Jan. 6—Maurice Connor and Martha Powers.  
Jan. 15—Francis Balthazar and Sarah Clark.  
March 13—Felix Frechette and Rose Pare .

**Rev. J. E. Levasseur officiating, as pastor.**

- Oct. 28—Joseph Desnoyer and Emma Plante.  
Dec. 30—Philius Provencal and Alice Menard.
- 1891 Jan. 14—John Ferris and Margaret Sheehan.  
Feb. 2—Henry Heeler and Fannie Lewis.  
Feb. 3—James Mortell and Catherine Moriarty.  
March 31—Edward Mortell and Mary Sheehan.  
Dec. 29—Arthur Duval and Mary Herbst.  
Dec. 31—Ferial (Fred) Denault and Celia Levasseur.
- 1892 March 1—Mose Martin and Eugenie Arpin.  
Aug. 19—Michael Daylor and Anna Keefe.  
Oct. 26—Edward Soucy and Marie Arpin.
- 1893 April 24—George Hoffmann and Emilia Dwyer.
- 1894 April 2—Frank Joseph Stevens and Louise Girard.

**Rev. E. Therien officiating, as pastor pro tem.**

1895 Jan 2—John Sheehan and Hattie Powers.

**St. James Church, Irwin Station.**

**Rev. J. C. Simard officiating, as pastor.**

Oct. 23—John Rantz and Agnes McGillivray.

1896 Oct. 13—Alfonse Gosselin and Marie Girard.

**Goodrich Mission Church.**

Oct. 13—John Senesac and Josephine Gervais.

**St. James Church, Irwin Station.**

Dec. 28—George Beland and Josephine Martin.

Dec. 29—William Walsh and Mary Ellen O'Neill.

1897 Jan. 5—Henry Begnoche and Amanda Kerouack  
(Breton).

Jan. 27—William J. Dwyer and Catherine Devanney.

Feb. 16—Francis Caron and Ozilda Blanchette.

Feb. 24—Thomas O'Connor and Johanna Sheehan.

Nov. 23—Dennis Blanchette and Anna Arpin.

**Goodrich Mission Church.**

1898 Jan. 1—Remi Denault and Cora Lacost.

**St. James Church, Irwin Station.**

Feb. 2—William O'Connell and Johanna Connors.

Feb. 17—Arthur Gosselin and Catherine Schedler.

Feb. 17—Louis Martin and Harriet Schedler.

Feb. 22—Daniel L. Castigan and Mary Levasseur.

Oct. 4—John Murphy and Margaret Moriarty.

Oct. 30—David Regnier and Victoria Denault.



# Geneological Tables.

## O'CONNOR

THOMAS, married Anna Purcell - -  
Born in Dingle, Ireland. Came  
to America when 18 years old. } Johanna  
Died Feb. 7, 1892. Buried in  
Chebanse.

MICHAEL, married Ellen Devine -  
Born in Dingle, Ireland. Died }  
Dec. 28, 1917. Buried at Irwin. }  
Thomas  
Mary  
Michael  
Elizabeth  
Johanna  
Daniel  
John  
Helen  
Grace

JOHANNA

MARY

. Michael  
O'CONNOR

. married

Mary  
McMAHON

MARY, married Michael Ferris - -  
Thomas  
Mary Anne  
John  
Elizabeth  
William  
Johanna  
Anna  
Maurice

WILLIAM, married Margaret Hurley -  
in 1876. Born in Dingle, Ire- }  
land, 1849. Come to America }  
at the age of 26 years. }  
Daniel  
Mary  
(Sister Mary  
Gervase)  
Alexander  
William  
Loretta  
(Sister Mary  
Protase)  
Virginia  
Catherine

TIMOTHY

MAURICE, married Maria Kelliher -  
Born in Paria, Kentucky. Died }  
March 20, 1917. }  
Thomas  
Michael  
Mary  
Johanna  
William  
Honor  
Maurice  
Patrick  
Helen  
Elizabeth  
Eva

## O'CONNOR

Michael O'CONNOR Born in Kerry County, Ireland married Catherine CASTELOO	MARY	married David Horan	{ Mary Raymond Cecilia Hazel
	PATRICK	married Lizzie Ferris	{ Leo Leonard
	JOHANNA	married W. O'Connel	{ Edwin Francis Lucille Mary Joseph Helen Rita Paul Thomas
	JOHN	married Margaret Castigan	{ Clarence Lucille Roy
	ELLEN		
	NORA		
	THOMAS	married Nora Moriarty	{ Irene Edna Edward Marie Agnes James Lucille Bernard Robert
	MICHAEL	married Mame Hammond	{ Marcella Margory Catherine
	MAURICE		
	CATHERINE		

**SHEEHAN**

Daniel  
**SHEEHAN**  
married  
Nora  
**O'CONNOR**

JULIUS	married ——— Martin	{ William Daniel Mary
JOHN	married Hattie Powers	{ Harry May Leona Mabel Eddie Ella Elsa
MICHAEL	married Mary Horan	{ Michael Agnes
NELLIE		
MAGGIE	married John Lewis	{ May Leo Fay Alice John William
JOHANNA	married Thomas O'Connor	{ Earl Lionel Dwane
ELLEN		
MARY	married George Johnson	{ Vera George
THOMAS	married { I. Maggie Donovan - II. Nellie Miller - -	{ Colman Lawrence Bernadette
NORA	married Elmer Morcal	{ Harrison Mearl Mary Elmer Violet Violese Alice
BRIDGET		
LIZZIE	married Hans Nelson	{ Coleman Margaret Hamilton Vivian Libby



## DEVINE

PATRICK, died in Utica, Ill. 1868

JOHN

married { I. Mary Shea  
II. Elisabeth Devine { Michael  
Nellie  
Elisabeth  
Thomas  
Catherine  
Mary

DANIEL

married Johanna Shea { Margaret  
John  
Laura

Michael  
DEVINE  
married  
Elisabeth  
STOCK

MICHAEL

married Bridget Sheehy { Gertrude  
Thomas Francis  
Gregory  
Mary Ellen  
Michael  
John  
Elisabeth  
Maurice  
Edward

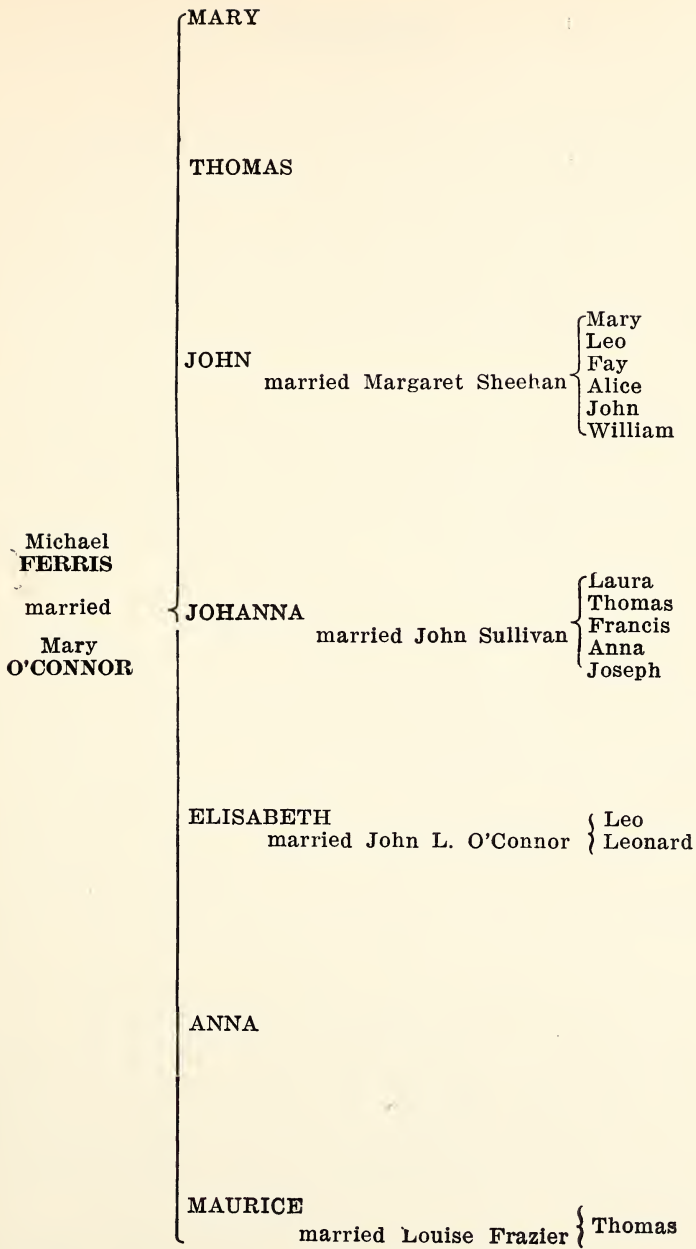
THOMAS

married { I. Mary Anne  
O'Connor { Nellie  
John  
Michael  
Clarence  
II. Julia Flarity Francis

ELLEN

married Michael O'Connor { Thomas  
Michael  
William  
Mary  
Elisabeth  
Johanna  
Daniel  
John  
Ellen  
Grace

## FERRIS



## *Ireland.*

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The western territory of Kankakee county numbers among its pioneer settlers emigrants of a small isle of western Europe, sons of the Irish race. It may be of interest to their descendants to be informed concerning the country of their forefathers, hence a short account of Ireland, gathered from different sources is herewith presented.

Ireland was known in ancient times as Ierna, Juverna, Hibernia, Ogygia (the ancient island), Inisfall (the island of destiny), Banba, Erin and Scotia (from Scota, daughter of Pharaoh of Egypt and the wife of Milesius who led the first settlement from Spain). The island lies in the Atlantic ocean about 50 miles west of England; in length, north and south, 302 miles and in breadth, east and west, 174 miles. Detached mountain chains, 2,000 to 3,000 feet high, graceful hills, verdant ranges, beautiful vales and mossy glens are mostly conspicuous in the coast districts of the island, the center being a level plain. The sea penetrates far into the land through long deep valleys. The climate varies between sunshine and showers, yet is healthy notwithstanding damp winds, fog and mist. The average rainfall covers the island with a vivid garb of green that has made it known as the Emerald isle. The soil is especially suitable for agriculture and pasturage, the best in Europe. Its lonely moving rivers, which sometimes widen into long lakes (loughs) like the magnificent Shannon and its beautiful bays are numerous. Some of Ireland's lakes are far-famed such as the Lakes of Kilarney, whose crystal waters have few equals.

Ireland is known for its bogs (places filled with decayed moss and other vegetable matter), where turf is cut for fuel. In the northern part of the island is seen a wonderful creation of nature, called the Giant's Causeway. As the name indicates it is a path, a mighty platform of natural, regular and varied stone pillars. The country has num-



erous and varied wild and domestic animals, but is entirely free from venomous reptiles; it abounds with all kinds of grain, and fruit trees thrive well. According to historians, even gold and silver were mined there in remote ages.

Situated in the far northwest of Europe, Ireland was little known in ancient times. It was originally inhabited by various tribes which came from the east and south. One of the tribes was called Gadelinas or Gauls. Little can be said with certainty concerning the first settlers before the fourth century after Christ, when St. Patrick converted the pagan but not barbarious island to the Christian faith.

From the earliest times each province had its own king, and all kings were subject to a monarch residing at Tara, the ancient capital. Each clan comprising a certain number of families was governed by a chief. The laws were dispensed by jurists styled "brehons." In the sixth century monasteries and abbeys arose and many students from England and every part of Europe flocked to these institutions of learning. Ireland was then truly called the island of saints and scholars, the queen of learning, piety and virtue. But soon followed a period of invasions, incursions which lasted for 300 years. Ireland fought against the attacks of the Danes, the Scandinavian sea kings, the Anglo-Norman and England, by which latter nation it was finally conquered.

The isle of Erin is rich in wonderful prehistoric relics, memorials of Druid paganism, monuments of art and architecture, priceless souvenirs of primitive Christianity. We find the gray cromlech, a burial place formed of great stones resting on smaller ones placed upright; the roth, a circular enclosure formed of raised earth, within which the chief and some of his officers resided; the cairn, a large heap of stones placed over the grave of a king or chief, the pyramid of Ireland; stately round towers 60 to 150 feet in height, used as belfries and places of refuge and resembling a minaret; ruined abbeys, castles, Celtic crosses telling of the religious fervor of Ireland's golden age; ogham, stones with crude letters.

As a rule the people of Irish descent are physically strong and well built. They are a nation to be praised for their industry and the earth is full of their labors—ecclesiastical, mechanical, military and manual. Generally, they live to see an old age. As to their characteristic features they are sensitive, warm-hearted, kind, hospitable, of an enthusiastic and ardent temperament, but cheerful and impressionable with a trace of melancholy; liberal, tolerant, charitable, not easily discouraged. Nothing is better known than their irrepressible and brilliant wit and humor. They are possessed by a greatness of soul, a deep religious instinct, a strong attachment to home and country, and despite all the persecutions in past centuries not one Irish traitor is to be found. Ireland is reported to have the least crimes of any European country; race suicide is not known. It has produced men of valor and ability; a few are herewith mentioned: The immortal Grattan; Daniel O'Connell, whose name will be blessed by all friends of civilization and religious liberty; Father Matthew, the apostle of temperance; Wellington and many others.

In the beginning of the nineteenth century the population of Ireland was more than eight millions, but is at present only about five millions. The original language was the Gaelic, a Celtic idiom, a tongue long hushed by persecution into silence, but not lulled into death. It is yet spoken and taught in some districts of the island.

The Irish history is rich in legendary folklore, Celtic myths, mythology, "Gaelic fairy tales," poetry. National music and literature existed for seven hundred years, when all Europe was in intellectual darkness. Many arts were crushed by the invasion of barbarian hordes. But music and songs have revived and play a more or less important part in the story of Erin. The art of singing and music was at first practiced by the ancient bards, with a twelve years' training in schools. The wandering musicians—harpists—and singers traveled from court to court and from festival to festival. They were heard among the hills of Wales, the rocky crags of Scotland, the banqueting halls of England, outside the walls of German castles and

even in the romantic and beautiful mountains of Italy. They are distinguished from the rest of the people by a special garment of five colors, white mantle and a blue cap ornamented with a gold crescent. They were also exempted from paying taxes and had to preserve the records of the tribes and the nation and the genealogies of the families. They sang and played the exploits and heroic deeds of their race, the sorrows, the joys, the tears and laughter of their people and handed down their story in melody and verse. Vocal culture was considered preferable to musical instruments, the voice being sweeter than the warbling of the melodious harp. This musical instrument was known in Ireland before the fifth century and recognized as the national instrument and appropriately put in the flag of the country. No one's education was complete who could not play the harp. At banquets and social gatherings it was customary to pass the harp from one guest to another. In St. Patrick's time the songs of the bards and the stream of the harp was raised in praise of God. Irish monks went to different parts of Europe to instruct the inmates of monasteries the art of music and psalmody.

The little green isle produces everything necessary and useful and could do well without the aid of another country. Its resources lie principally in agriculture, stock raising, fisheries, manufacturing of linen and lace products, renowned throughout the world for their excellency, and are capable of supporting 20 millions. Its situation for trade and commerce is splendid and many ancient nations formerly frequented its beautiful bays and noble harbors. But why is the isle of Erin, so highly favored by nature, not prosperous, may we ask in surprise? Is it idleness? The Irish race is a race of workers, if ever there was one. The reason is rather to be found in oppression, persecution by England, which resulted in untold suffering, cruelties, riots, emigration, miseries and rebellions. And the reasons for these persecutions were in the first place a matter of race question. The Irish people were persecuted because of being Irish. It is doubtful if there has been in the past centuries a race more acquainted with cruelties and tyrannies



which aimed at its extinction, to be replaced by English colonists (landlords) who possessed large holdings, cultivated by the Irish tenant. A revolt against these usurpers followed. Frightened they returned to England, became "absentees," and had their land administered by agents (middlemen) yet more cruel and exacting. Often the tenant, not being in position to raise a sufficient crop to pay the rent, was evicted, driven out of his home and left to starvation, he and his family, the dwelling place being destroyed. For a long period of time unbelievable cruel measures were taken and methods used by the English government. Ireland's would-be conquerors, have been setting fire to Irish homes, and shooting down men, women and children as they fled for their lives. People were gathered in barns and burned alive, others were hanged, children picked up with a bayonet and were whirled in their agony. Men, women and children were sold like slaves. The condition of the Irish peasantry was the most pitiable in Europe. Historians tell us that women and children were found daily perishing in ditches, starved. The bodies of many wandering orphans, whose fathers had been killed or exiled, and whose mothers had died in famine, were preyed upon by wolves. In the years 1652 and 1653 the plague followed desolating wars and swept away whole counties, so that for twenty or thirty miles not a living creature could be seen in those desolate places. In twenty years four great famines are recorded. The worst one occurred in 1845 due to the blight and failure of the potatoe crop, which caused starvation and disease, precipitating emigration which continued to depopulate the island to the present time. As a passing mention in 1839 the so-called "big wind" swept over the island, causing great damage.

There is something, however, that touches people more deeply than indifference of the rulers. It is interference with their religion. The second cause of Ireland's sufferings was a religious question. The people were persecuted because of being adherents to the Catholic faith. This religious persecution began in the time of Henry VIII, increased in the days of Queen Elizabeth, and almost reach-

ed the climax under Cromwell. But the sufferings and atrocities were most intense in the bloody days that followed, when the persecutions were cold-bloodedly systematized in the Code of Penal Laws, called by a French jurist, the invention by demons, written in human blood and registered in hell. By these laws the Irish Catholic was forbidden to engage in trade and commerce, forbidden to hold a public office, forbidden to own a horse up to a stipulated value. He could not buy or lease land, receive it as a gift. He was forbidden to vote, to keep arms for self-protection, to receive an education, to exercise his religion. He could not be a guardian of a child or leave at his death his infant children under Catholic guardianship. He could not educate his child at home or abroad, otherwise a dungeon awaited him. Throughout these dreadful times the Catholic priest ministered to his flock by stealth; he was hunted and a price put on his head. He who in his younger days had been smuggled to the continent to receive his training celebrated mass at a rock on a remote mountain side, the congregation kneeling under the open heaven. A faithful sentry watched from the nearby hilltop to give timely warning of the approaching priest hunters. If taken by surprise the mass rock was besplattered with the priest's blood; men, women and children slaughtered. Whosoever was convicted of having housed a hunted priest was cruelly done to death. Bishops attended the people dressed in homespuns; they slept in holes in the ground or in bogs. A venerable prelate was led to the scaffold. After a mock trial in London the Archbishop of Armagh was hanged, drawn and quartered.

The Catholic schoolmaster was likewise banned and hunted. He had to hide from house to house. In summer he gathered his small class behind a hedge in a remote glen (hedge schoolmasters) or in a ditch. Latin and Greek were taught to the rugged hunted scholars. Abbeys, monasteries and church property were confiscated. Many thousands sought refuge in France and Germany in those troublesome days. The penal laws were finally revoked in 1829 through the intercession and efforts of Ireland's great liberator, Daniel O'Connell.

Ireland is divided into four provinces which are subdivided into thirty-two counties. Dublin is the capital.

As to the question of education the island was famous in the sixth, seventh and eighth century for its learning. A Saxon writer of those days says it is as rich in the wealth of science and as thickly set with learned men as the poles with stars. The education of present day is under the supervision of the government and divided for the most part along denominational lines. Illiteracy has noticeably decreased. There are a few universities, colleges and theological institutions, Catholic and non-Catholic. In early days, as already mentioned, we find the "hedge schoolmaster," After the turbulent times of persecution had passed, the schoolmaster taught in a schoolhouse built of sod by the roadside with an earthen floor, a hole in the roof for a chimney and stones for the pupil's seats, all done by the people's voluntary efforts. In many sections the schoolmaster received little pay, but the people supplied him with eatables and fuel and entertained him in their homes.

Pagan Ireland was converted to the Christian faith by Saint Patrick, the national apostle, in the fifth century. Soon after many saintly men left as missionaries for the continent. St. Columbanus went to Italy, where he founded the abbey of Bobbio and another one at Luxeuil, France, where the writer had the privilege to spend a few years of his classical education. Saint Gall went to Switzerland, Saints Kilian and Virgilius to Germany, where no fewer than 200 churches are dedicated to Irish missionaries. Another famous apostle in Ireland was Saint Columkill (521-563), or Columba, meaning dove. He founded several monasteries and also extended his labors to Scotland. Saint Brigid (incorrectly known as Bridget, 451-525) is the patroness of Ireland. She founded a school of art and hence is also known as the patroness of students. Through all the stormy days of persecution Ireland, which is mostly Catholic, kept the faith of St. Patrick with a loyalty and consistent devotion, unequalled in the world. What is more inspiring and worthy of consideration than the home in Ireland, hallowed by the presence of the Irish mother.



At dusk the members of the family return to their homes; here she sits waiting by the cherished hearth. The family is kneeling, her toil-worn hands clasp the old, brown rosary; she begins the prayers. She is foremost among the hidden saints on earth, her cloister is between the four walls of her poor home, where she reigns as a queen. Her little kingdom comprises the precious souls entrusted to her guide. Yes, extreme poverty and want are conspicuous in that poor home, but peace, piety and virtue, calm resignation and serene confidence in God, acquired by years of unending prayers and "the Lord's will be done" are reigning supreme therein.

Occasionally, a pilgrimage is made to mementoes and shrines of an old famous church or to a carefully carved Celtic cross of past ages. How many tears poured out before them, and how many sorrows solaced.

St. Patrick, we are told, made use of the three-leaf shamrock to explain to the pagan Celts the doctrine of the Trinity, hence that little trefoil became the national emblem of Ireland and the custom of "wearing the green" on St. Patrick's day has prevailed up to the present time.

Ireland is a land of natural scenery unequalled in any quarter of the world, a land of beauty beyond description, a lovely section of the earth's surface, a land of mystery, dreaming grandeur, fascination with an illustrious past. It possesses great possibilities, inexhaustible resources. Yet in the past it was and is now in some sense poverty-stricken, because her trade of shipping, fisheries, manufactures has been crippled by laws, exportation prevented by unjust profit of English competitors. As already stated the country was visited by terrible famines. All this explains why so many millions of Irish men and women left their beloved country, where few had found a home, never to return again. They crossed the ocean to land at the hospitable shores of the United States. By their indomitable energy, their hardships and privations, their unfailing loyalty to the flag, they have in no small measure contributed to the development and glory of their newly adopted country and by their deep, strong faith to the pride of the church. These

qualities also apply to the sons of the Irish race, who settled in the western section of Kankakee county to cultivate the land and increase the productiveness of the soil by their industry and perserverance.

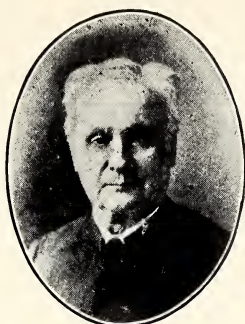
Objectively speaking, Ireland is a distinct natoin with its national character, instincts, and own separate language. From an unprejudiced viewpoint, its union with England was not natural. The Irish people have struggled for freedom for a period extending over seven hundred years. There is nothing like it in the history of the world. At last the day has come when the isle of destiny will again enjoy the blessings of liberty and freedom, which it has so generally and so generously helped other nations to establish and preserve. May her future forever be bright and may the melancholy years of her heart-breaking history sink below the horizon of the past, in the ocean of oblivion.

# MISSIONARY PRIESTS AND RESIDING PASTORS OF ST. JAMES CHURCH

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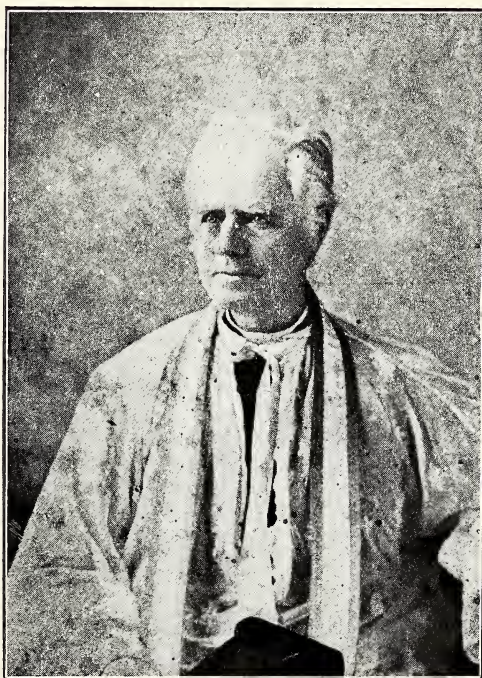
REV. ALEXIS MAIL-  
LOUX "LE GRAND  
VICAIRE MAIL-  
LOUX"



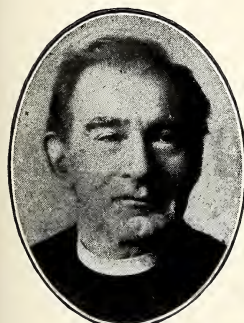
REV. JACQUES  
COTE



REV. P. PARADIS



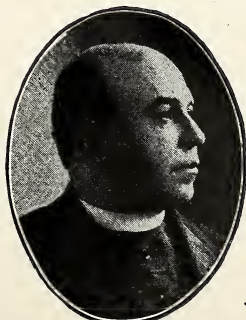
REV. AMBROISE GOULET—FIRST  
RESIDENT PASTOR OF OLD ST.  
JAMES CHURCH



REV. GEO S. KERT-  
SON



REV. J. E. B. LE-  
VASSEUR

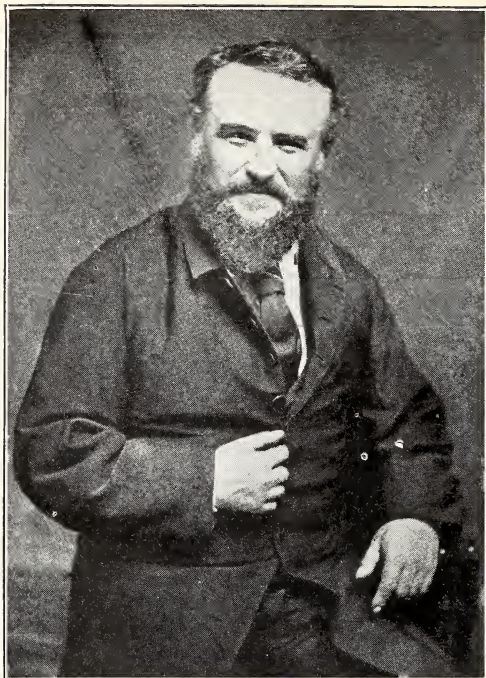


REV. ELZEAR  
THERIEN



REV. J. C. SIMARD



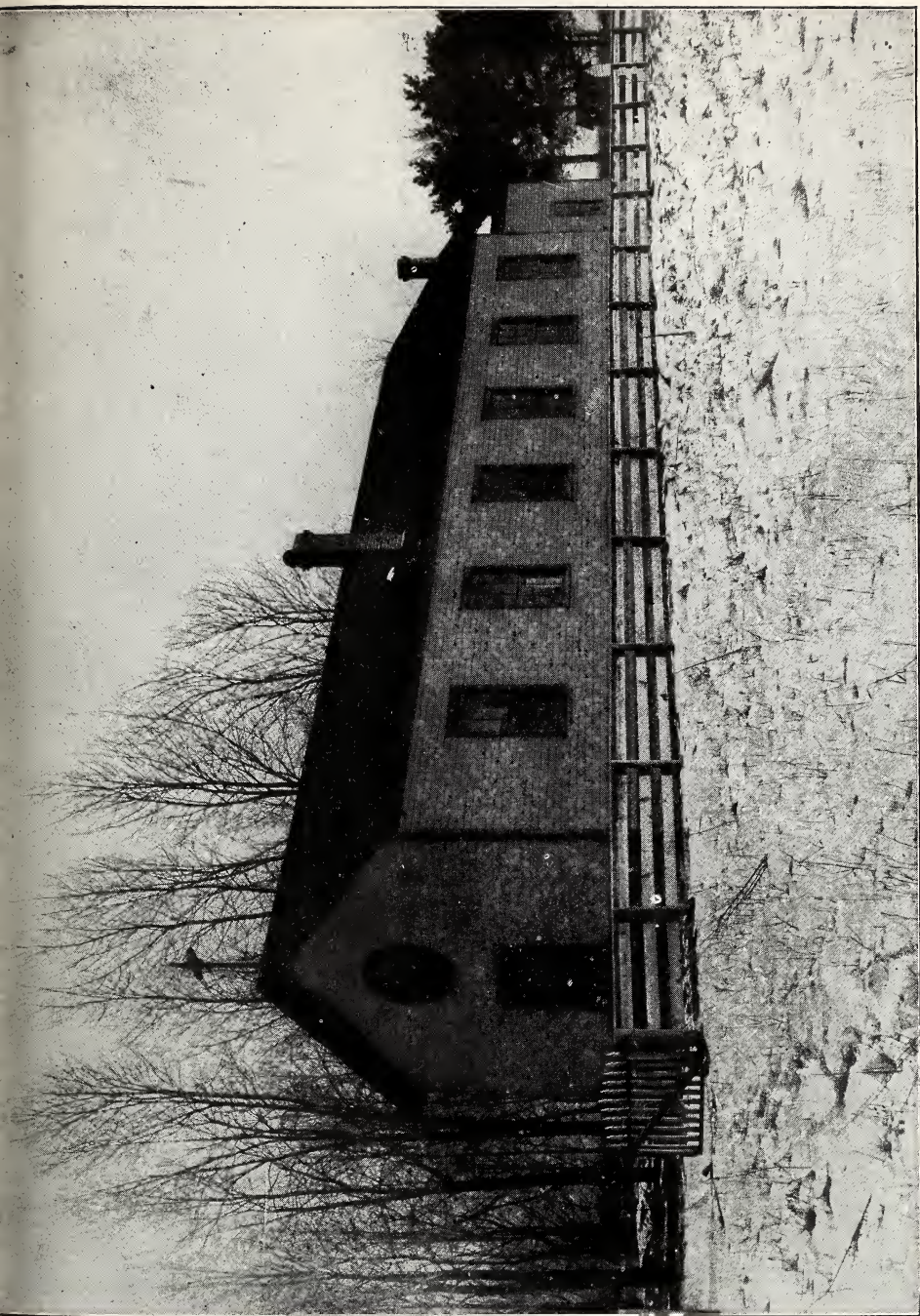


REV. A. MARECHAL



REV. JEAN ALPHONSE ROUQUIE





OLD ST. JAMES CHURCH. REAR HALF BUILT IN 1862 or '63 (PILOT TOWNSHIP SECTION 1, LEHIGH)  
THE VERY FIRST CATHOLIC CHURCH IN THE WESTERN TERRITORY OF KANKAKEE COUNTY. MOVED  
IN THE BEGINNING OF THE 1870'S, TWO AND ONE-HALF MILES SOUTH (PILOT TOWNSHIP SECTION 24  
WITH FRONT ADDITION BUILT TO IT AND SACRISTY IN REAR.





SITE OF THE OLD ST. JAMES CHURCH "LA VIEILLE PLACE".  
PILOT TOWNSHIP SECTION 24.



ST. JAMES "OLD CEMETERY". PILOT TOWNSHIP SECTION 24.



## *St. James Church Pastors.*

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Rev. Ambrose Goulet, Sr., was appointed first resident pastor in September 1877. Father  
**REV. AMBROSE GOULET, Sr.** 1877-1879 Goulet was born in Canada in 1821, and

educated in Harvard university, Cambridge. A graduate physician of Paris, he practiced medicine in Boston, Chicago and Bourbonnais for twenty-seven years. Soon after engaging in his profession he was married, four children being born to this union. After the death of his wife he listened to a higher calling, studied for the priesthood and was ordained by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Foley on August 26, 1877. We are told his son Ambrose Jr. who also studied for the church was ordained on the same day. His first charge was at St. James, Irwin, Ill., in 1877-1879; afterwards at Manteno, St. Anne and St. Charles, and in the spring of 1885 he was appointed to organize a new parish dedicated to St. Ambrose at Kensington, near Chicago, where for a time he said mass in a hall. He remained there for about a year and after taking care of Tampico for several years was appointed in 1893 to St. Mary's in West Chicago, where he built a new church and rectory. Finally, worn out by work and the weight of years, he decided to resign from active duty in 1899 and retired to California. Following are the words of his son, the Rev. Ambrose Goulet, Jr. who retired to Santa Barbara, Calif., concerning the Rev. Ambrose, Sr. "Father Goulet was revered by his people on account of the dignity with which he performed his pastoral duties in church, for his great learning and zeal. His zeal was always for the glory of God and the salvation of souls. 'Nil actum reputans si quid superesset agendum.' As long as there is something to be done, there is nothing done.

"After his retirement he continued to say mass, and made every day a preparation for eternity, and on January

15, 1907, after receiving the last sacraments, he died at the age of 86 years. With solemn requiem high mass and the full obsequies of the church his body was borne to Calvary cemetery and laid to rest close by the mortuary chapel, near the foothills of old Santa Barbara. There where the grass is ever green, the cypress and the laurel wave their branches in benediction, the sighing winds in the neighboring orange groves sing a gentle requiem over his grave and the mountains with their snow caps seem to stand, like giant sentinels, on guard above his tomb."

Rev. Geo. S. Kertson, of Scotch descent, was born in 1830 in the diocese of Quebec, Canada. He was ordained at Montreal on August 17, 1854, and served as assistant pastor at Marieville in 1854-1855; as pastor of Granby, Diocese of St. Hyacinth, 1855-1860; professor at the Petite seminaire of Montreal in 1860-1861, and then left Canada for the states. He was appointed pastor at Beaverville, Ill.; of St. Joseph's church Manteno; St. James, Irwin, 1879-1890; St. Patrick's church, Momence. Father Kerston died in Nebraska about 1899.

Rev. J. E. B. LeVasseur S. T. D. was born in 1862 at St. Andre de Kamouraska, P. Q., Canada. He studied at the College of St. Anne de la Pocatiere, P. Q.; was ordained at Quebec by Cardinal Tachereau on June 4, 1887, and was appointed assistant pastor at Lotbiniere during 1888-1889. He was appointed professor of theology at the College of Rigaud for 1889-1890 and again assistant pastor at Frazerville. Father LeVasseur came to America on July 17, 1890, and was first appointed as acting pastor pro tem of St. James church, Irwin, Ill., and the appointment was made permanent in September 1890. He made a number of improvements on the church and enriched the vestry with new vestments. During his pastorate a movement was inaugurated to transfer the parish church to the village of Irwin, but experiencing some diffi-

culties and opposition in the execution of the project, he applied for the parish of L'Erable, Iroquois county, Peoria diocese, of which he took charge in May, 1894, and where he worked zealously until 1920, when he was appointed pastor at Chebanse, Ill.

Rev. Elzear T. Therien was born at St. Jean Ile d'Orleans, P. Q. He received his elementary education at the school of the Christian Brothers at Montreal and entered the community as Brother Nivard. After some time he was appointed director of the St. Jean the Baptiste school at Quebec and afterwards transferred to St. Viator college of Bourbonnais. When about 35 years of age he was ordained for the priesthood for a diocese in Dakota in 1885. A year or so later he affiliated himself with the Chicago diocese and was appointed assistant pastor at Notre Dame, Chicago, where he labored until 1894, when he was appointed pastor of St. James church, near Irwin station. Soon after taking charge of this parish he took up a subscription for the erection of a new church near a railroad station. After six months he left for Notre Dame, Chicago, as assistant. In August 1896 he was appointed pastor of Sacred Heart church, Aurora, Ill., where he built a brick edifice in 1898. In 1900 he returned again to Notre Dame, where he died Aug. 11, 1902. Father Therien was an able musician and choir leader and was never happier than when he could devote himself to instruction of the choir.

Rev. J. C. Simard. This young pastor was appointed Dec. 31, 1895, and took charge of a congregation consisting of 105 families. The project of transferring the parish seat near a railroad station had already been broached by his predecessor. There were four prospective sites in view: Carrow Station, Goodrich, Dickeys Siding and Irwin. Realizing the delicate and difficult task, Father Simard petitioned the archbishop to have with him some one of more experience in the



pastoral work. The Rev. A. L. Bergeron was therefor appointed to assist the new pastor in making a final decision concerning the erection of a new church on a new site. But as not all of the parish members subscribed for the new project and owing to the further fact that some who had already subscribed changed their views, and in order to safeguard every one's rights in this matter, it was thought appropriate to hold a general parish meeting. On Feb. 6, 1895, the meeting took place and was presided over by the Rev. Father Bergeron, who as a result gave out the following statement:

"Of the 79 names with the subscriptions opposite of same for the erection of a new church, which is indispensable, even by subtracting of this number the twelve subscribers who ask that their names be cancelled from the list, sixty-seven is the majority which is authorized to build St. James church at Irwin, as soon as they have the needed amount.

"A. L. Bergeron."

The very same day Father Simard took up and completed another subscription with very gratifying results, regaining some who had receded from the movement. Following is the archbishop's letter, authorizing the pastor to build a new church at Irwin:

"Having learned that there is a real need of a new church for St. James' congregation Irwin Station, and that the great majority of the Catholics of that congregation desire to have the new church built at Irwin station, I hereby approve that arrangement. The reverend pastor is authorized to proceed with the work at that place, and erect a church there as soon as possible.

"P. A. Feehan

Abp. Chicago."

Chicago, 16th Feb., 1895.

The pastor set to work at once, bought land, erected a new church (45'x90') with a sacristy (20'x25'), moved the old parsonage to Irwin station, making improvements amounting altogether to about \$14,000. Mass was said for the first time in the new St. James church by Father Simard on July 26, 1895, the feast of St. Anne.

This new move and change did not however meet with the approval of the members northwest of old St. James, and the consequence was the building of a church (36'x-86') in the village of Goodrich at the cost of \$4200, nearly \$5000 having been subscribed. These proceedings, however, having taken place "in scio episcopo," or without the knowledge and endorsement of the church authority, the new congregation was without a pastor from 1895 to 1896. During that time some attended service at SS. Peter and Paul's mission church, Pilot, some at Kankakee and a few at the new St. James church. In 1896 Father Simard was appointed to hold service at Goodrich twice a month. After a simple blessing of the church building by the pastor mass was celebrated for the first time on July 5, 1896. The first 40 hours' devotion was held Aug. 9 of the same year. Father Simard celebrated mass at Goodrich for the last time at the funeral services for the deceased Mrs. Toussaint Denault in the spring of 1899. The Rev. J. Meyer was appointed as pastor in July, 1899.

Following is the letter of appointment of Father Simard as pastor of the church at Goodrich:

"I have received a deed to church property in Goodrich signed by certain persons of that place. As it is very necessary that such deeds be perfectly valid, I wish you would have an examination made of this deed and let me know if it is entirely correct.

"If it should be found to be so, then you can say mass for the Catholic people at Goodrich twice a month for the present. They will form part of your congregation and will be entirely within your jurisdiction for all the exercises of religion. I remain,

"Reverend and Dear Sir,

"Yours faithfully,

"P. A. Feehan

"Abp. Chicago."

Rev. J. Simard.

## *Subscription.*

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For the Erection of a New Church at Irwin Station  
Taken Up By Rev. E. Therien.

1894.

1. John O'Connor, Sr. ....	\$200.00	42. Romain St. Germain ...	\$50.00
2. George Martin .....	200.00	43. Joseph Provencal, Sr. ..	50.00
3. Damase Gosselin .....	150.00	44. Toussaint Denault ....	50.00
4. Mike O'Connor .....	100.00	45. Fred Fraser .....	50.00
5. Fred Menard .....	100.00	46. George Menard .....	50.00
6. Mike O'Connor (south)	100.00	47. Mose Bertrand .....	50.00
7. George Duval .....	100.00	48. William Carroll .....	40.00
8. Michael Ferris .....	100.00	49. Mrs. O'Connor .....	30.00
9. John Devaney .....	100.00	50. Patrick Graney .....	30.00
10. Morris O'Connor .....	100.00	51. Will Gigue .....	30.00
11. Edmond Moriarty .....	100.00	52. Jeremie Couture .....	30.00
12. John Spillane .....	100.00	53. Bernard Lynch .....	30.00
13. Will B. O'Connor .....	100.00	54. Fabien Arpin .....	30.00
14. John Balf .....	100.00	55. Philip O'Maley .....	25.00
15. Thom. O'Connor .....	100.00	56. Mrs. Thom. O'Connor ..	25.00
16. Cornelius O'Connor ...	100.00	57. Fred Kerouack .....	25.00
17. Mike Mortell .....	100.00	58. Thomas Clark .....	25.00
18. Eddy Mortell .....	100.00	59. Louis Beland .....	25.00
19. Peter Keliher .....	75.00	60. Michael Levasseur .....	25.00
20. Patrick Keliher .....	75.00	61. Joseph Caron, Sr. ....	25.00
21. Daniel Sheehan .....	75.00	62. Morris Falvey .....	25.00
22. Thomas Beland .....	75.00	63. Thomas Mulcahy .....	25.00
23. John Desplaines .....	75.00	64. A. Gigue .....	25.00
24. Joseph Balthazor .....	75.00	65. Mrs. Joseph Blanchette .	15.00
25. John Powers .....	60.00	66. Mrs. Philip Menard ....	15.00
26. Marcel Balthazor .....	60.00	67. David Menard .....	15.00
27. Barthley Golschen ....	50.00	68. Anthony Boner .....	15.00
28. Will Scanlan .....	50.00	69. Peter Pare .....	15.00
29. Dennis O'Neil .....	50.00	70. Ludger Flageole .....	15.00
30. John Ferris .....	50.00	71. Arthur Duval .....	10.00
31. Patrick O'Connor .....	50.00	72. Charles Lacoste .....	10.00
32. Michael O'Connor ....	50.00	73. Michael Devine .....	10.00
33. Mrs. Alexandre .....	50.00	74. Louis Pare .....	10.00
34. David Martin .....	50.00	75. Onesime Pombert .....	10.00
35. John Sheehan .....	50.00	76. A. Levasseur .....	10.00
36. Mose Martin .....	50.00	77. Alex Blanchette .....	9.00
37. Thomas Devine .....	50.00	78. John O'Shea .....	5.00
38. Joseph Tremblay .....	50.00	79. Arthur Flageole .....	5.00
39. Thomas Dahm .....	50.00	80. George Coache .....	5.00
40. Theophile Caron .....	50.00	81. J. J. ——— .....	5.00
41. Oliver Balthazor .....	50.00	82. Henry Flageole .....	3.00

Number of Families in the Parish 105.

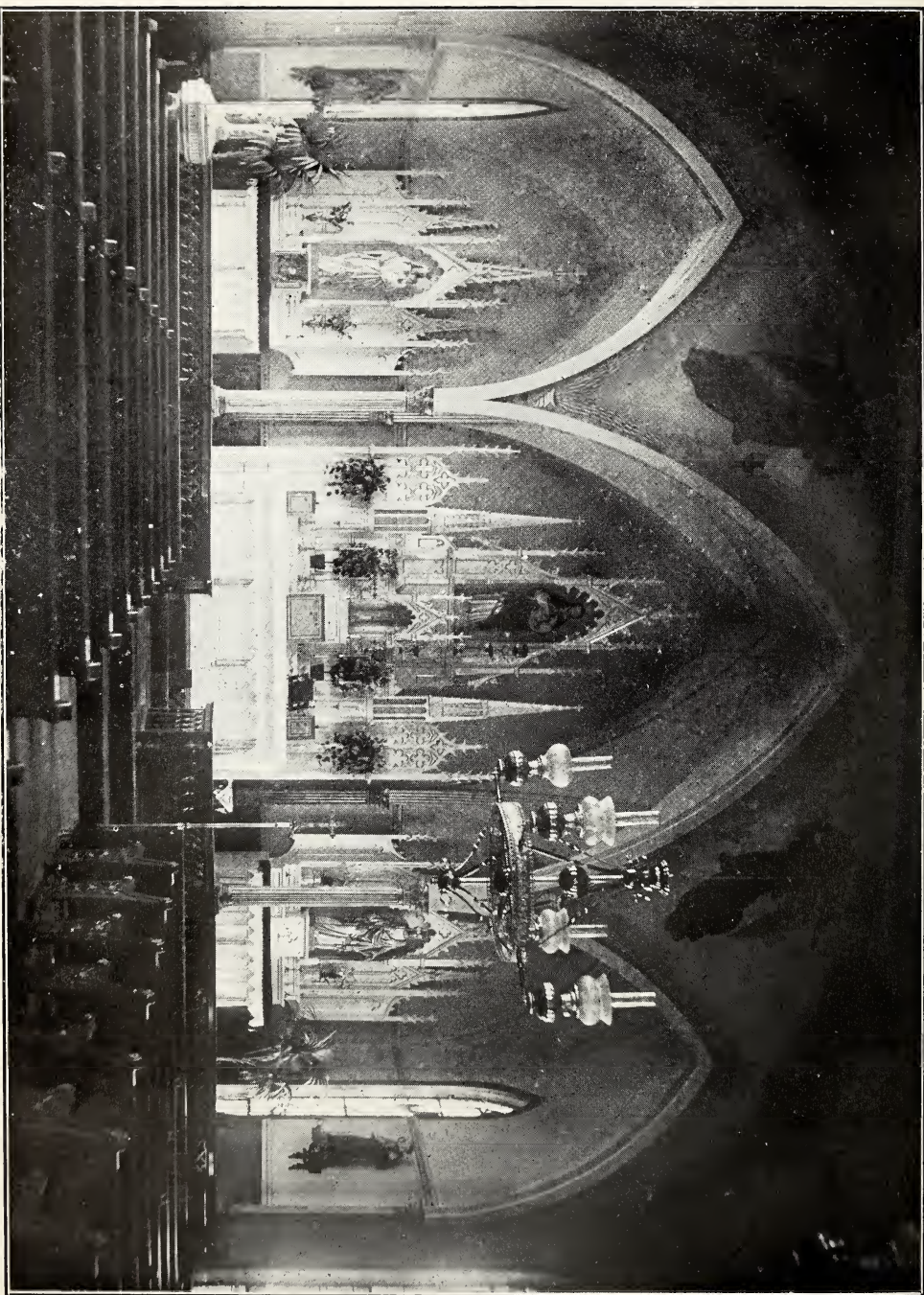
A. Levasseur, George Coache, J. J. — are additional  
free will subscribers to the original list of 79.





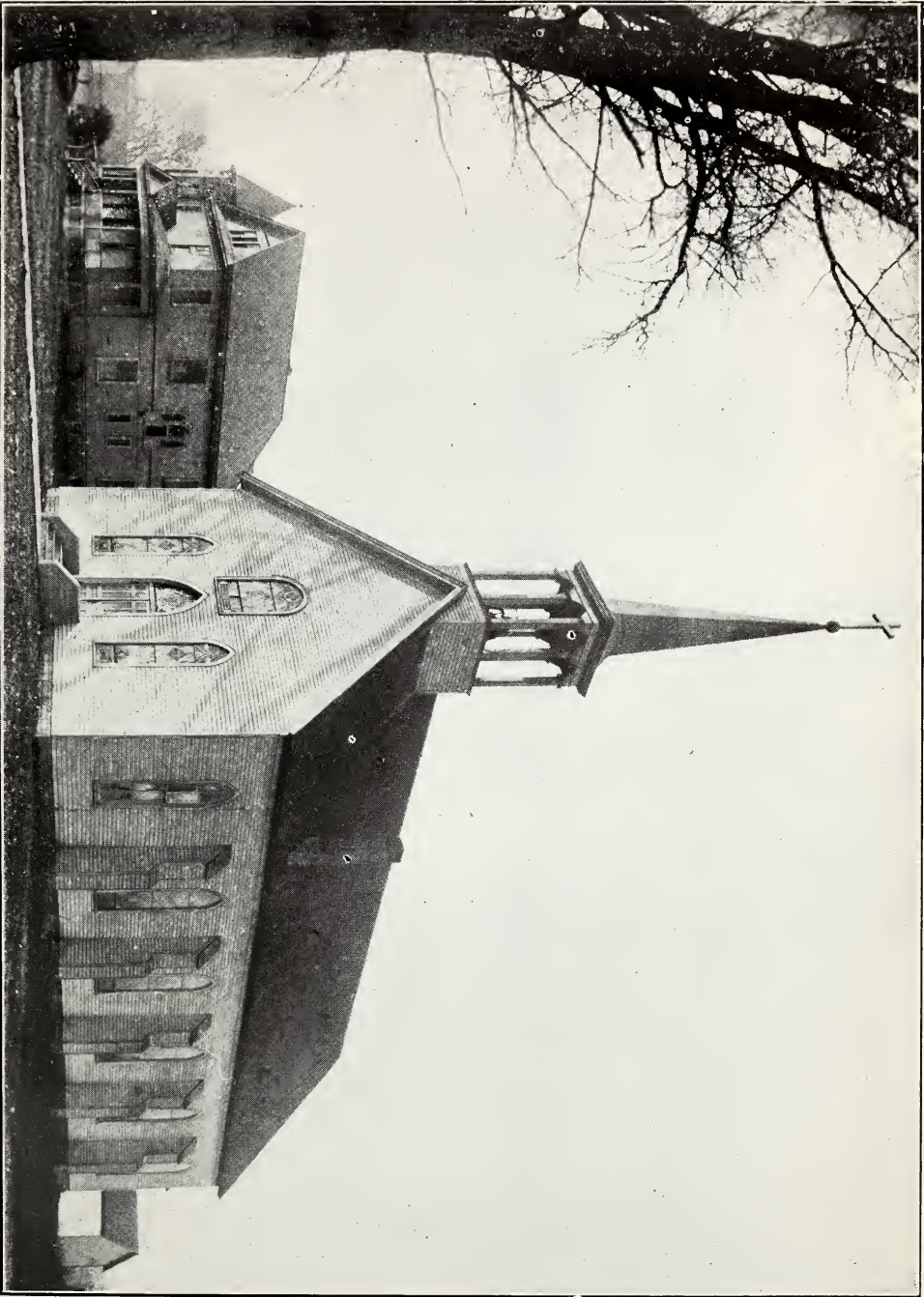
NEW ST. JAMES CHURCH, IRWIN, ILL., BUILT 1895, WITH PARSONAGE MOVED FROM OLD ST. JAMES.





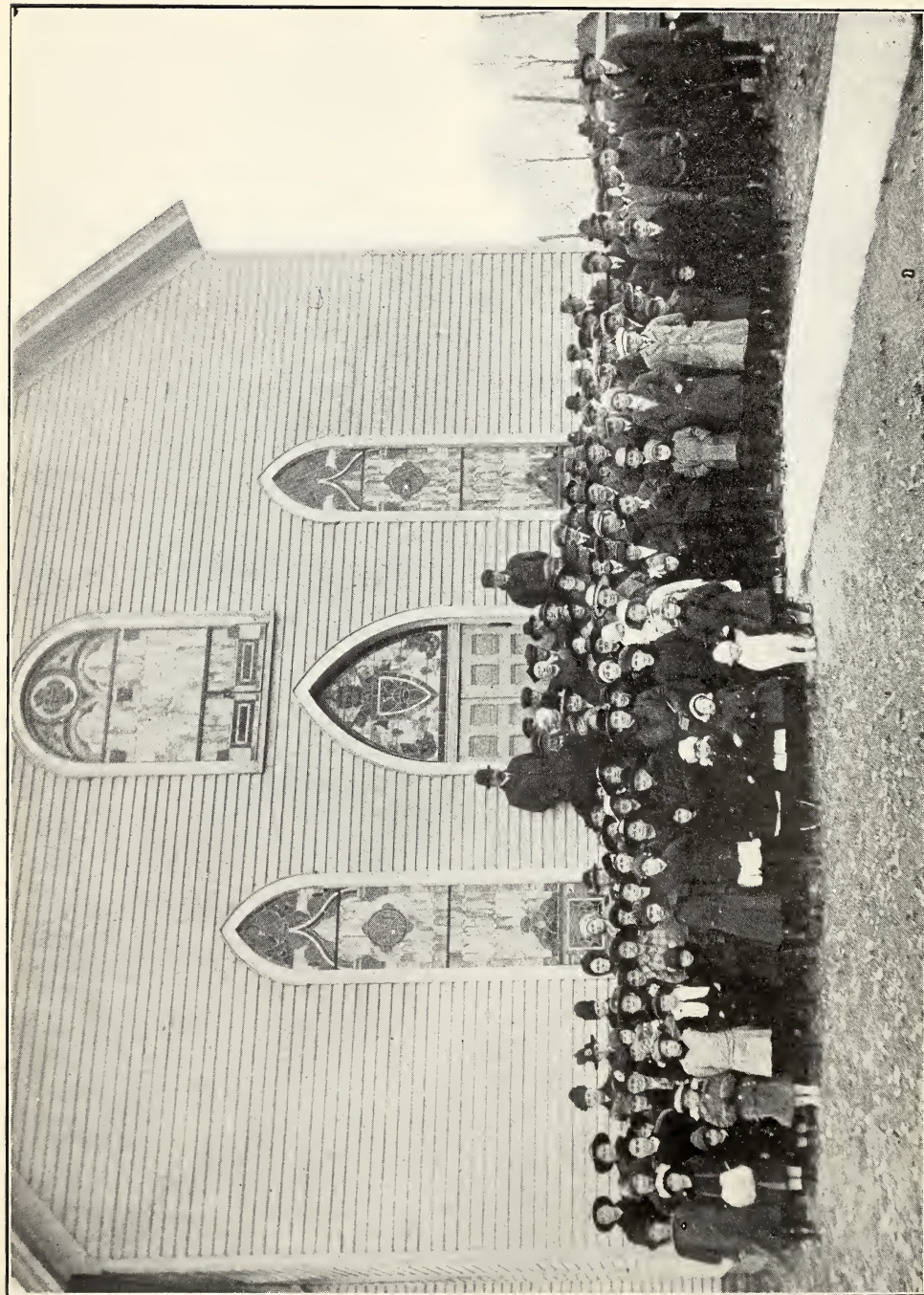
INTERIOR OF SACRED HEART CHURCH





SACRED HEART CHURCH AT GOODRICH BUILT IN 1895 AND PARSONAGE BUILT IN 1899.





PARISHIONERS OF SACRED HEART CHURCH (1917)

The ground for the church about one-half acre was originally donated by Mrs. Jane Graney, who under the succeeding pastor paid in lieu of the donation for the value of same. The subscription of \$200.00 was likewise cancelled by Mike O'Connor, Sr. who gave one acre instead and sold another acre to the Catholic Bishop of Chicago.

# *Pew Holders St. James Church 1887.*

1887

Daniel Hurley	M. Connor	D. Gosselin
Devaney	Mose Bertrand	L. Pare
Desplaines	Philibert Bertrand	Wm. Dwyer
R. St. Germain	Ed. Mortell	Elie Girard
J. Mortell	L. Joron	F. Kerouack
Fred Caron	Thomas Connor	Theophile Caron
Thomas Caron	Edward Alexandre	Joel Menard
L. Beland	Florence Spillane	L. Bertrand
Maurice O'Connor	D. Connor	Joseph Pepin
Keliher	Jack Connor	H. Gervais
P. Menard	A. Saucier	Edward Lewis
O'Connor	Joseph Caron, Sr.	Michael Connor
George Martin	Balthazor	Thomas Mulcahy
Thomas Clark	Beschand	Palmer
D. Sheehan	O'Neil	Dumas
D. Martin	H. Bertrand	Philip O'Maley
Feriale Denault	J. Tremblay	Falvey
J. Spillane	Wm. Frazer	Cashen
Bryan Keefe	Michael Levasseur	Joseph Caron, Jr.
Garnet Keefe	(Nephew to Noel Le-Blanchette	
Ferris	vasseur, first white set-Graney	
J. Balf	tlar at Bourbonnais.) Moriarty	
J. Provencal	P. Menard	Mantz
Thomas Keefe	Joseph Regnier	O. Pombert
G. Duval	Frank Regnier	Palmer
Michael Mortell	Patrick Scanlon	Dahm

## **New Pew or Seat Holders of the Following Years.**

1888-1890

John Power	Devine	Ludger Flageole
Arpin	Max Gige	Anthony Boner
	Jeremie Couture	

1890-1891

Albert Denault	P. Pare	Jules Gareau
James O'Donovan	John Shea	Antoine Girard
Fortin	Adolph St. Germain	Godfroi Samson
Luby	Thomas Beland	

1891-1892

Philip Menard	William Meyer	Louis Tetreault
Marcel Balthazor	Arthur Fortin	Fabien Arpin
Fred Caron	William Scanlon	Lucien Plante
Alec Denault	Isaac Plante	Eusebe Lapierre
Fred Frazer	Arthur Flageole	Alec Desjardin (Gardner)
Bartley Gulschen	Nicolas Dahm	Jean Pierre Grandadam

1892-1893

Arthur Duval	Toussaint Denault	Chas Lacost
Fred Steyer	Alfred Alexandre	David Menard
Leon Bertrand		



1893-1894

George Menard  
J. B. Morin

Alfred Bertrand  
Henry Flageole

Joseph Vaillancourt

1894-1895

William Dwyer  
Joseph Provencal, Jr .  
Olivier Balthazar

Pacifique Hubert  
George Plante  
George Coashe

Bernard Lynch  
Joseph Plante  
Gustave Provencal

1895-1896

Frank Caron

Felix Dauphin  
Ignace Beland

Theophile Lambert

The following were at one time pewholders in the old  
St. James church:

Narcisse Paquet

Pierre Merrilat

J. B. Reinich

## *Parish Statistics.*

Gathered from Extant Notes Old St. James Church														
	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	
Number of families	86	85	89		87	66	69	71	70	111	116	108	115	
Baptisms	.....			8	8	26	23	22	25	14	21	25	21	
Deaths	7	9	7		8	4	5	2	9	5	5	12	11	



### Mission Church at Goodrich.

	1897	1898	
Number of families	55	45	The marriages at St. James church and the Mis-
Baptisms	8	8	sion church at Goodrich from 1877-1899 have been
Deaths	1	2	noted in the preceeding pages.

## *Biographical Notes, Etc.*

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Father Simard was born at La Baie St. Paul, in the county of Charlevoix, P. Q., Canada, on Jan. 20, 1866. His parents were Louis H. Simard, a civil employee, and Christine Pichet. He was baptised on Jan. 21, 1866, by Rev. N. Gingras, who, as it appears, was at one time pastor at Bourbonnais. He made his classical studies at the Seminary of Quebec in 1878-1886, where he was made bachelor of arts. From 1886-1890 he followed the theological course at the University of Laval and was ordained priest for the Archdiocese of Quebec by His Eminence Cardinal Tacheau, on May 30, 1890. His first appointment was assistant priest at St. Ephrem de Tring, Beauce county, P. Q., from June 1890 to September 1891. Afterwards he engaged in mission work at Anticosti island, prefectship of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, from September 1891 to September 1892, and also at Natashquan and Blanc Sablon, Labrador, from September 1892 to September 1894. Then he was induced to come to the states on September 11, 1894, to be appointed assistant at Notre Dame, Chicago, as the need of French priests was keenly felt. On December 31, 1894, he was appointed pastor of St. James, near Irwin, which position he held until September 29, 1905, when he took charge of Sacred Heart church, Aurora, Ill. Father Simard met with very trying difficulties and hardships at the beginning of his priestly career, especially in making the above mentioned reorganization and transference. God only knows the mental sufferings, trials, disappointments, distrust, adverse, unjustified and undeserved criticism he had to contend with in endeavoring to bring the undertaking to a final success. It may truly be said of him that he was the victim of delicate and very trying circumstances.

The appointment of the first pastor at Goodrich meant not only to take charge of those members who had severed themselves from the old St. James mother parish but also of the mission parish of SS. Peter and Paul's, Pilot, which



up to then was attended from St. Mary's, Kankakee. The pastor found at Goodrich a small congregation of souls, somewhat disturbed by the differences above mentioned. It was his delicate task of directing the energies into harmonious and useful channels. This mission was to be accomplished by great patience, tact and endurance.

Following is the letter of appointment:

"20th June, 1899.

"I hereby appoint the Rev. J. Meyer, pastor of Pilot and Goodrich, Kankakee county, Illinois. He will take entire charge of these missions next week.

"P. A. Feehan,

"Abp. Chicago."

On July 1, 1899, the pastor said mass for the first time in Goodrich. Divine service was conducted in French and English in the church at Goodrich and in German, and later also in English in the mission parish of SS. Peter and Paul's Pilot. Mass was said in both churches every Sunday and feast days of obligation with alternating hours. The church at Goodrich was dedicated to the Sacred Heart.

"I am the good shepherd, and I know mine and mine know me."—Jo. X, 14. Mindful of these words of the Divine Shepherd the new pastor took up a careful census, which showed the following families:

Angelique Blanchette	Louis Joron, Sr.
Julie Bertrand	Hubert Jarvais
Louis Bertrand	David Jones
Mose Bertrand	Eusebe Lapierre
Philibert Bertrand	Cornelius Luby
Joseph Caron	Joel Menard
John Caron	George Menard
Thomas Caron	Joel A. Menard
Fred Caron	Joseph Provencal
John Cashen	Gustave Provencal
Toussaint Denault	Louis Pare
Albert Denault	Peter Pare
Fred Denault	Joseph Plante
Remi Denault	Arthur Plante
Alec Denault	George Plante

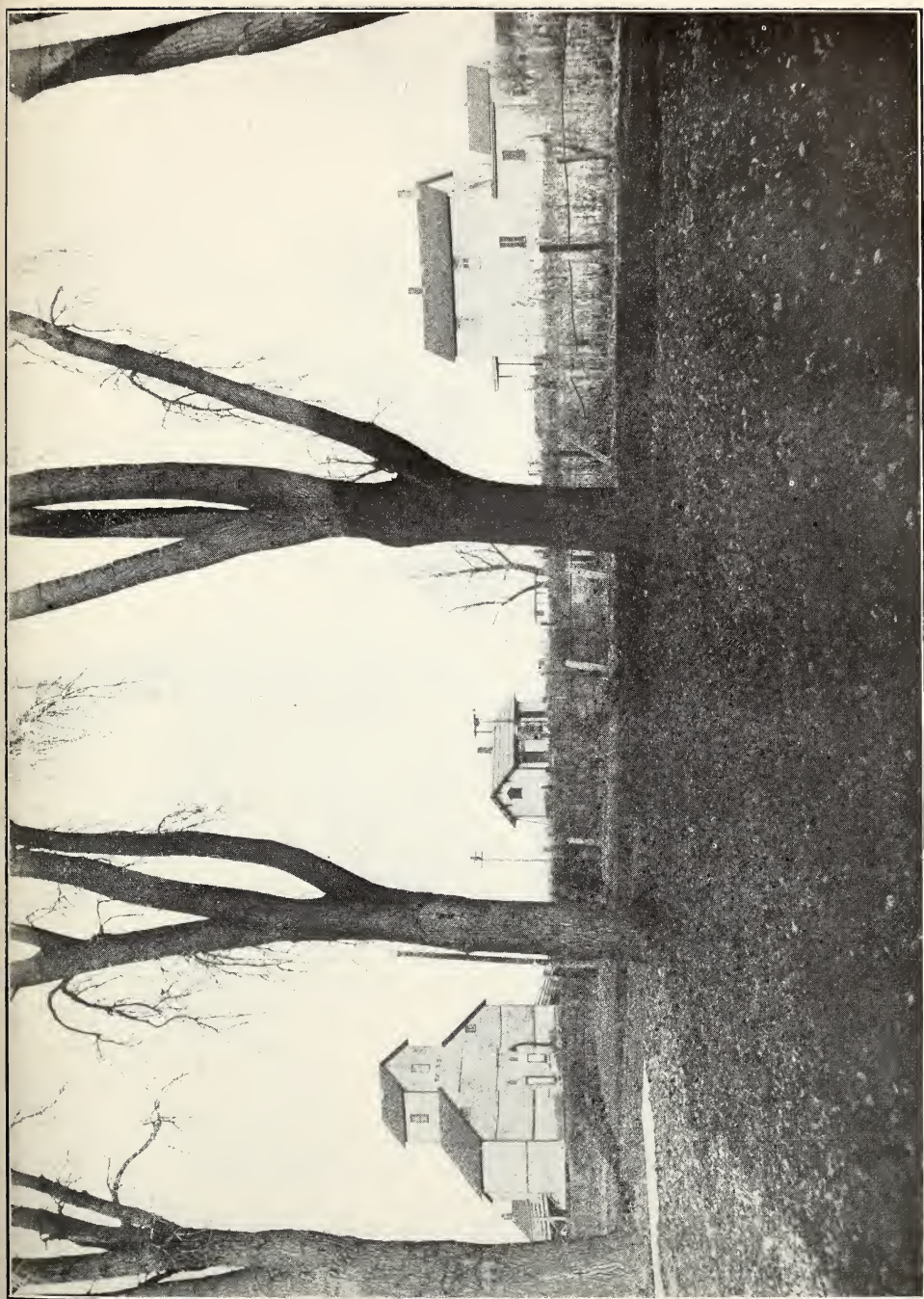
Adeline Dumas	Antoine Saucier
George Duval	Adolph St. Germain
Jacob Dluzak	Romain St. Germain
William Dwyer	Frederick Steyer
Joseph Desnoyer	Ferdinand Sweeney
Patrick Dunn	William Scanlon
Henry Flageole	Louis Tetreault
Marie Girard	Charles Tetreault
Joseph Gagnon	Theodore Tetreault

In the fall of 1899, shortly after his appointment, the pastor took up a subscription amounting to \$1610.55 for the erection of a new parsonage at the cost of \$5579.50, including heating apparatus. On August 30, 1900, the parsonage was ready for occupancy.

On account of these activities the congregation was in a much neglected state, Easter duties were not attended to and older children were lacking the elementary knowledge of religion, but in spite of drawbacks and chaotic conditions none of the sheep had gone astray. In order to stimulate religious fervor and inspiration a mission was given, conducted by the Rev. Ignace Adam, S. J., from Canada, which proved to be a great impetus in bringing back religious life to the parish. At the end of the mission the Apostleship of Prayer was organized. Again on June 9, 1901, a triduum conducted by the Dominican Fathers Couette and Benoit took place. On November 14, 1906, a successful mission was given by Father Lalande, S. J., from Canada. On September 19 to 26, 1915, another mission was given by Rev. A. Dallaire, O. M. I., of Duluth, during which a mission cross was blessed. In connection with the annual Forty-Hours' devotion a little mission is given every year in order to revive religious ambition, fervor and zeal. The Rosary and Altar society was organized December 8, 1915. The object of this society is to foster spiritual life and to provide for the adornment and embellishment of the altar, the members having in view the words of Holy Scripture: "I have loved, O Lord, the beauty of Thy house, and the place where Thy glory dwelleth." Every married

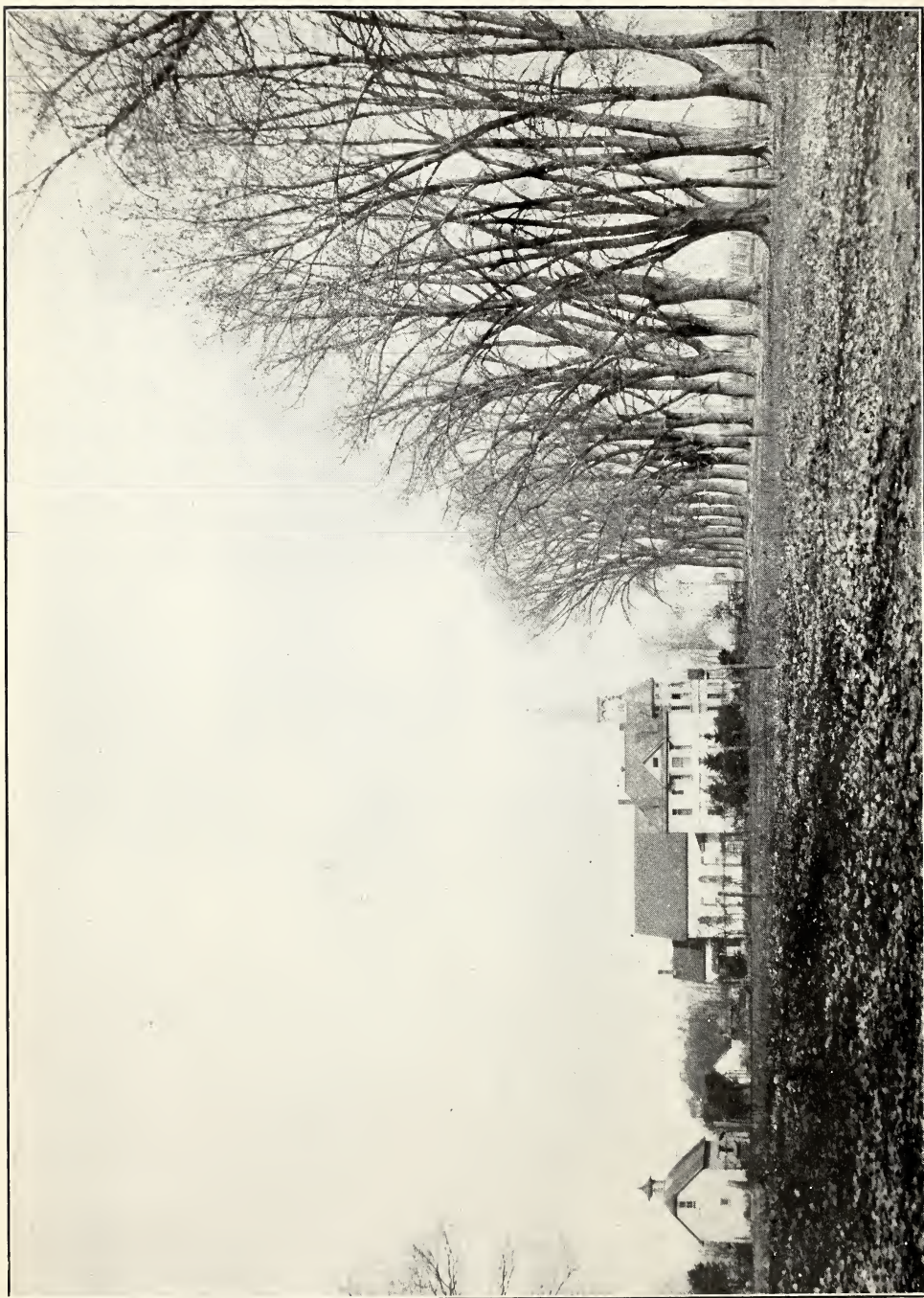
lady of the parish prides herself in being a member of such a worthy and honorable parish society. During the course of a mission in October, 1921, conducted by the Rev. Father St. Aubin, C. S. V., the Holy Name society and the Purgatorial confraternity were organized.





GOODRICH ILL.





GOODRICH—SACRED HEART CHURCH AND PARSONAGE

## *Statistics*

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### **Baptisms.**

The first baptism entered was of Aldea Vina Plante, child of Arthur Plante and Emma Desnoyer, born July 7, 1899, and baptized July 16, 1899. The sponsors were Joseph Desnoyer and Emma Plante.

Number of baptisms in subsequent years:

1899— 4	1905—14	1911—15	1917—13
1900—11.	1906—10	1912—11	1918—14
1901—12	1907—12	1913—15	1919— 7
1902—10	1908—15	1914—11	1920—11
1903—13	1909—16	1915—17	
1904—17	1910—15	1916— 8	

### **First Communion.**

(October 14th, 1900)

Frank Blanchette	Gordon Bertrand	George Bertrand
Frederic Bertrand	Edward Bertrand	Victor Bertrand
Benonie Menard	Walter Lacost	Walter Gagnon
William Jarvais	Fred Tetreault	Catherine Sweeney
Alec Desjardin		Mary Sweeney

### **First Confirmation.**

On September 18, 1902, the Right Rev. Bishop P. Muldoon, administered the sacrament of confirmation to 20 children. The sponsors were: Romain and Louisa St. Germain. The Most Rev. Archbishop J. E. Quigley administered confirmation on October 10, 1912, 61 being confirmed. Sponsors were: Elmer Taylor and Mrs. Cora Denault. On October 30, 1919, the Most Rev. Archbishop George W. Mundelein made his canonical visitation to the parish, when 22 were confirmed, the sponsors being Albert Denault and Mrs. Mary Dunn.

### **Marriages.**

The first marriage solemnized in Sacred Heart church with a resident pastor was between Arthur Bertrand, son



of Honore and Julia Bertrand, and Lola Caron, daughter of Joseph and Melvina Caron, on April 19, 1900.

Number of marriages in subsequent years:

1900—4	1905—1	1910—1	1916—1
1901—1	1906—3	1911—1	1918—2
1902—6	1907—2	1913—3	1919—
1903—1	1908—3	1914—1	1920—1
1904—3	1909—1	1915—2	

**Burials.**

The first burial was on August 30, 1899, of Henry Flageole, born in Canada, age 74.

Number of deaths in the following years:

1899—3	1907—2	1912—2	1917—2
1901—4	1908—4	1913—3	1918—7
1903—1	1909—2	1914—3	1919—1
1905—3	1910—4	1915—1	1920—1
1906—4	1911—2	1916—3	

On the occasion of confirmation, September 18, 1902, the Right Rev. Bishop P. Muldoon blessed a new bell. The sponsors were as follows:

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. O'Connor	F. Corcoran James Sweeney
Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Caron	J. C. Dolan
Louis Bertrand	Mr. and Mrs. F. Sweeney
George Duval	Mr. and Mrs. P. Schwarz
Mrs. A. St. Germain	Mrs. M. L. Venn
Mrs. Joel Menard	Joseph Lambert
Mrs. C. Thoomy	Julius Bertrand
A. Denault	J. Provencal
Mr. and Mrs. P. Lambert	W. Meyer
Mr. and Mrs. W. Legris	W. Fritz
T. Lafond	Mr. and Mrs. C. Reuse
J. Kruse	Mary Rafferty
Mr. and Mrs. E. Bergeron	Mrs. Margaret Lacy
Mrs. Sarah Nugent	

### **Spiritual Fruits.**

It is the distinct privilege of the church to segregate so many of her children, who form as it were the elite of Christ's flock, by entering religious life. Young men and young women who out of free choice consecrate themselves body and soul to a special and higher service of God by the vows of poverty, obedience and chastity, mindful of the Lord's sweet invitation, "Come, follow me." These privileged ones spend their entire lives, not in the pursuit of personal gain or from other purely human motives, but in a spirit of abnegation and sacrifice of self for the sake and love of God and the spiritual, mental, moral and physical benefit of their fellowmen, be it in the class room, in a hospital, on the battle field or in foreign mission lands. They gladly listen to the call: "Go forth out of thy father's house and come into the land, which I shall show thee," (I Gen. XII. I).

Two young ladies of the parish responded to this higher call:

Miss Rosella Denault (Sister St. Vincent of Paul) entered the Congregation of the Sisters Servants of the Sacred Heart of Mary at Beaverville, Ill., in 1914.

Miss Mary Evans (Sister Saint Jerome) entered the Congregation of the Sisters of Notre Dame in 1918 at Montreal, Canada.

A number of converts have also been received into the church.

### **Church Improvements.**

When the pastor took charge of the new parish he found a church with bare walls. The first improvement was the remodeling of the high altar in 1901. A Sacred Heart statue for it was presented by J. J. Caron in 1902. A beautiful ostensorium was the gift of George Menard. In the same year a bell was put in the tower. As the plaster of the walls and ceiling was in a precarious condition it became necessary to cover the walls and ceiling with steel plates, which was done in 1910. A special division with

arches was built to set apart the sanctuary from the nave. This addition with a vestibule in the front, the installation of a heating plant and the decorating of the inside was done at an outlay of \$1972.21, collected by the pastor.

In 1911 the old wooden sidewalk in front of the church was replaced by a cement walk.

Sacred Heart church enjoys the distinct honor of possessing beautiful art glass windows, presented by the following donors in 1911, 1912 and 1913: Sanctuary—Louis R. Joron, in memory of Louis Joron; John Cashen, in memory of Anna Cashen. Nave—Theophile and Felix Caron, Solomon Dumas, Jerome Evans, the children of Patrick Dunn, Eugene Schmidt, George Duval, D. Dwyer and Fred Denault. The center church front windows were presented by Mrs. Julia Joron, and the side windows by M. Martin and children and William Frieling.

A cork carpet was the gift of Arthur Denault in 1911.

In 1913 a beautiful carved communion rail was donated by Miss Bridget Daylor.

The sanctuary lamp in 1913 and the two brass chandeliers in 1915 were additional gifts of Mr. John and Miss Julia Cashen.

In 1915 two more gifts were made: A baptismal font by Arthur Bertrand and a gold chalice by George Duval.

In the same year the church was furnished with a new confessional.

In 1916 a beautiful Christmas crib was presented by Mr. and Mrs. Peter Perry.

The small side altars were partly replaced by two larger ones in 1917, the gift of Remi Denault and Edward and Joseph Dumas, jointly. The larger St. Joseph's and Queen of Heaven statues, to harmonize with the improved altars, were respectively donated by William Frieling and F. Sweeney and Scheibel, jointly, in the same year. Various minor gifts were also presented to the church by other members of the parish.



### **Church Committee.**

The church committee was organized by a decree of the diocesan synod in 1905 to assist the pastor concerning the financial matters of the church. It was ordained that a committee of two, and of more in larger parishes, approved by the ordinary, be appointed in every parish. The following have been appointed to that office:

1906-1910—L. Joron Sr. and D. Dwyer.

1910-1917—Afred Bertrand and D. Dwyer.

1917-1921—Ed. Dumas and D. Dwyer.

1921—E. Taylor, Alfred Bertrand, P. Knittel.

Sunday collectors: J. J. Caron. D. Dwyer. John Schmidt.

### **Financial.**

One of the most interesting studies in the history of a parish is the financial or business side of religion. Granted money is not everything in church work, but is after all just as necessary as the daily bread, being that members of a congregation are not merely spiritual members but members composed of body and soul. The average pastor in our modern days has to be more or less a financier. He has to raise funds for the church and this is not as easy as it may appear. This science is only acquired in the great school of practice, called experience. Many of the laity, who considered this a pleasure and distinctive honor, gave it up in disgust, hence the burden falls upon the pastor who has to face the cold bare facts of collecting and of meeting unfounded objections and lame excuses. The life of a pastor has at least in this respect more rain than sunshine, more thorns than roses. Collecting funds is the least appealing of all labors in the Lord's vineyard.

The reminiscence of his many and repeated collecting trips afford perhaps ample opportunities for lugubrious reflections, but also—and this is the consoling part of it—very often he meets with a kind and welcome reception. He will find—thanks to God—some warm, golden hearts who give readily, generously, and this will amply compensate for his disappointments and hardships in collecting the funds for the advancement and fostering of the interests of the church.

On the first collecting tour in Sacred Heart parish the sum of \$1610.55 for the erection of a parsonage was subscribed. An additional sum was raised by two bazaars. The parish members cooperated generously with the pastor and achieved remarkable results.

A few items of the first semi-annual financial report of 1899 show:

Sunday collection, \$29.08.

Pew rent, \$303.25.

Christmas offering, \$18.26.

The financial income has been growing steadily as shown by revenues in 1900 of \$1033.44—Subscription for erection of parsonage not included—and in 1920 when they reached \$2332.64.

### **Increase, Decrease, Pew Holders.**

It is a rather peculiar fact about Sacred Heart parish that its retiring members have not settled near the church for which they have made so many sacrifices and where they worshipped in their younger days. The observer is the more mystified, as the retiring members would live at less expense if they clustered around their country church, with its railroad facilities and other modern accommodations, where they could spend the remaining days of their lives in peace and ease near their children, instead of following the modern trend to move to a neighboring town, where they surely must feel out of their element. The natural result caused by this fact was a decrease instead of an increase of families. Another fact cannot be overlooked: It is the fashion, if it may be called thus, to move to other states with great uncertainties. If we once more examine the family list of 1899 and compare it with the names of families in 1919 we will discover that many names have entirely disappeared.

### **Pew Holders in 1919.**

Charles Aultz

Albert Denault

Joseph Denault

William Seimetz

Herman Martin

Arthur Bertrand

Solomon Dumas	Joseph Girard
William McGovern	Fred Denault
John Steyer	Edward Dumas
Louis R. Joron	Peter Perry
William Frieling	Mose Bertrand
Jerome Evans	Arthur Plante
David Dwyer.	Victor Bertrand
Peter Knittel.	Joseph Dumas
Henry Bertrand	Joseph Antosz
David Bertrand	Felix Caron
Mrs. L. Meyer	Mrs. E. Keefe
Alvia Garreau	George Bertrand
Eugene Schmidt	Walter Thedrault
William Dunn	Henry Steyer
C. Luby	William Bertrand
Milford Yates	Julius Meyer
John Dunn	James McGinnis
Elmer Taylor	Thomas Martin
John Cashen	John Schmidt
Michael Geelan	Edmond Perry
	Remi Denault

The seat holders were: Joseph Clodi, Charles Couture and Joseph Schmidt.

### Visiting Priests

We shall not omit to mention the visits of many priests on the occasion of Forty Hours' Devotion. The parish owes special gratitude to the fathers of St. Viator college, Bourbonnais, who for many years have always so readily responded to the pastor's call to assist him whenever their services were needed. Their forceful sermons were an inspiration to the parishioners and shall long be remembered.

### Double Silver Jubilee.

On July 1, 1924 the Silver jubilee of Sacred Heart church as an independent parish, and the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Rev. J. Meyer's pastorate, were duly celebrated.



## The Boys in the World War.

The following soldiers of the parish nobly served their country in the world war:

CHARLES GARDNER—Enlisted Dec. 8, 1917. Assigned to Battery C, 13th Field Artillery, regular army Camp Green, North Carolina. Discharged Feb. 28, 1918.

LEWIS GARDNER—Volunteered April 29, 1918. Assigned to Company C, 357 Infantry. Sailed for France May 29th. Wounded Sept. 12, 1918 near Metz. Returned to U. S. Nov. 28 and was discharged Jan. 29, 1919.

LEWIS RINVILLE—Enlisted Aug. 1, 1918. Assigned to Company E, 124th Infantry, 31st Dixie Division. Stationed at Camp Wheeler, Ga.; Camp Mills. Long Island; Camp Merritt, Hoboken, N. J. Served with A. E. F. and sailed from U. S. A. Nov. 2, 1918. Landed at Brest, France, Camp LeMans. Returned to U. S. Jan. 29, 1919 to Camp Stewart, Va. Discharged at Camp Gordon, Ga., Feb. 12, 1919.

ALDEMORE BERTRAND—Enlisted June 24, 1918. Assigned to Company E, 124th Infantry. Stationed at Camp Wheeler, Macon, Ga.; Camp Mills, N. Y.; Embarkation Camp, N. Y.; Camp Lee, Va.; Camp Grant, Ill. Discharged Dec. 26, 1918.

HERMAN MARTIN—Enlisted May 23, 1918. Assigned to Co. E, 3d division, infantry. Stationed at Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis; Fort Mackintosh, Laredo, Texas; Camp Bowie, Fort Worth, Texas. Discharged Nov. 5, 1918.

FRANK STEYER—Enlisted June, 1918. Assigned to 106th regiment Ammunition Train. Stationed at Camp Grant, Ill. Served with A. E. F. and sailed for France Oct. 28, 1918. Was stationed at Bordeaux, St. Nazaire, Le Harve, Rouen, Brest, Marseilles, Paris. Discharged July 16, 1919.

JOHN L. RINVILLE—Enlisted June 24, 1918. Assigned to Co. H, 124th infantry, 31st division. Died of disease at Camp Mills, N. Y., Oct. 17, 1918. Remains entered in St. James cemetery, Irwin, Ill.

ROBERT GARDNER—Enlisted April 1, 1918. Made private first class, Co. F, 139th infantry. Serial number 2,144,557. Killed in action Sept. 26, 1918. Remains entered in grave No. 18, plot No. 1, section No. 41, Argonne American cemetery, Romagne-sous-Montfaucon, Meuse, France.

## *Cemeteries*

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### **Old St. James Cemetery.**

When St. James church was transferred to Irwin in 1895 most of the bodies in the cemetery on the west side of the old church were transferred to the new cemetery southeast of Irwin. Only two tomb monuments were noticeable by the writer in 1918. They bear the following inscriptions:

#### **GEORGE**

Died Aug. 25, 1869  
Age 21 Years

#### **EMMA**

Child of John and Mary Jane Brown  
Died April 10, 1868

This tomb stone was taken from the former grave at Lehigh cemetery where the above mentioned had been buried and afterwards transferred.

#### **EVA**

Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. Caron  
Died Aug. 18, 1889  
Age 1 Year-4 Months.

A precious one from us has gone  
A voice we loved is stilled  
A place is vacant in our home  
Which never can be filled.

### **Mount Hope Cemetery Goodrich.**

By the consent and approval of a number of the members of the newly organized parish at Goodrich, ground for cemetery purposes was purchased, a short distance east of the church. This location, however, not being entirely satisfactory to some other members, they organized and formed the Mount Hope Catholic Cemetery association, chartered December 13, 1899, with two acres of land, situated about one mile south of Goodrich. This disagreement caused for the time being some minor disturbances. Meanwhile matters were adjusted and the grounds of the first intended cemetery were exchanged for some additional church land. Some of the bodies of the old St. James' cemetery were now transferred to this new burial place.

The new cemetery contains grave stones and tomb monuments with inscriptions as follows, up to 1919: (Some inscriptions are in French, but their translation in English is given here)





MOUNT HOPE CEMETERY, SACRED HEART PARISH



Nicholas Rinville,  
Co. K, 76th Illinois Infantry.  
April 28, 1838-Dec. 16, 1905.  
Edward W. Lewis, 1838-1914.  
Bridget Lewis, 1838-1912  
May their souls rest in peace.  
T. H. Tetreault, 1906.  
Lama Tetreault, died Feb 4, 1906,  
Age 41 years.  
Delima Duval, 1837-1884.  
George Duval, 1831-1915.  
Joseph Provencal, Sr.,  
Born Jan. 25, 1833.  
Lecadie, his wife, Born June 3, 1835  
Died Oct. 20, 1906.  
Lecadie, daughter of J. L. C. Provencal. Born, Aug. 29, 1862. Died,  
October 29, 1906.  
Solomon Dumas. Born, Sept. 8, 1841.  
Died, Dec. 10, 1893. Gone but  
not forgotten.  
E. E. Lane. Born, Feb. 2, 1860.  
Died, July 13, 1895.  
Age 35 years, 5 months, 11 days.  
F. T. Denault  
George, son of F. T. & Z. Denault.  
July 27, 1899-Feb. 27, 1919.  
Rest in peace.  
J. & H. Bertrand (1900).  
Louis Bertrand, 1850-1916.  
Albe Bertrand, Age 7 years.  
Lilly Bertrand. Age 3 years.  
Died, Feb. 8, 1884.  
Antoine Saucier, husband of Albertine Dubord. Died, Nov. 5, 1899.  
Age 66 years.  
Flore Devost, wife of A. Saucier.  
Died, Sept. 30, 1891.  
Age 28 years. Pray for her.  
Marie Leduc, wife of Antoine Saucier. Died, July 29, 1889.  
Age 47 years. Requiescat in pace.

Robin, March 10, 1895.  
Age 14. 1901.  
Aglaie Bertrand,  
July 11, 1824-June 25, 1876.  
Leon Bertrand.  
Aug. 4, 1824-Aug. 15, 1893.  
Adeline, wife of Geo. W. Bates.  
May 15, 1863-May 28, 1896.  
Delima Bertrand, 1838-1894.  
Honore Bertrand.  
Oct. 29, 1852-March 9, 1894.  
Julie, his wife, Jan. 17, 1849.  
Bertrand, Honore,  
April 15, 1902-Feb. 24, 1913.  
Mose Bertrand, (1900).  
Frederic Mayette. Born, March 3,  
1858. Died, Oct. 31, 1912.  
Sophie Bertrand,  
Jan. 7, 1885-Jan. 7, 1886.  
Henry Flageole,  
June 15, 1825-Aug. 28, 1899.  
E. J. Joron,  
Louis Joron,  
Co. F, 156 Illinois Infantry.  
Oct. 1, 1842-Feb. 10, 1910.  
Eleonor, his wife,  
April 16, 1839-Sept. 17, 1897.  
Amelia B. wife of Toussaint Denault,  
Born, March 16, 1833. Died, Feb.  
2, 1899. Age 66 years.  
Edmond Denault,  
Died, May 5, 1882.  
Age 7 years, 3 months.  
Amelia Boudreau,  
Died, Jan. 5, 1882.  
Age, 4 years, 6 months.  
Leseé Bertrand,  
Died, Feb. 5, 1894.  
Age, 31 years.  
Sebastian Boner,  
Lot No. 32.

The pioneer settlers who now lay in their resting places until judgment day deserve our respect and grateful remembrance. They came to this country with nothing they could call their own. How well they have succeeded, facts speak for them. Most made their mark and proved to be useful citizens. We now occupy the soil enriched and made sacred by their tears, their toils, their sufferings. May they rest in peace.



## *Conclusion*

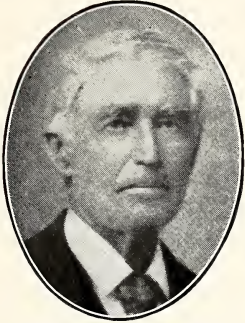
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Some parishes have been organized at an early, some at a more recent date, yet all have a history of their own. It will not matter how long a parish exists; its members always organized with a great end in view, and this alone is sufficient reason why we should cherish and treasure their memories, why we should write the history of their noble works. The early settlers have left us one by one, taking to their graves valuable information. This would mean an urgent appeal to those who are supposed to compile at least a concised parish history before it should be too late. This would be rendering a good service to those who later on would like to know something about olden days. Many a pleasant hour could be spent in the perusal of such a history, and this would likewise be of great value to the historian of the parishes of the diocese, and the county, who cannot do justice to his work as long as the history of each parish is not recorded.

And now our task is done. It may not be all that could be expected in a work of this kind, but if only some good has been accomplished the writer shall feel amply rewarded for the many hours spent in arduous and patient research work.

GLORY TO GOD

Everlasting Gratitude to Our Pioneer Settlers.



Nathan Lewis



Mrs. N. Lewis

### **BUILT THE FIRST HOUSE IN GOODRICH**

Settled on the site of the present village of Goodrich in 1853, where he built the first house and planted the popular trees along the front of the church premises and the land property south of same.





SOME INTERESTING LANDMARKS IN THE WESTERN  
TERRITORY OF KANKAKEE COUNTY.



DR. KNOTTS SUMMER RESIDENCE IN EARLY DAYS. PARTLY BUILT BY NATHAN LEWIS IN 1853. PILOT  
TOWNSHIP SECTION 3.

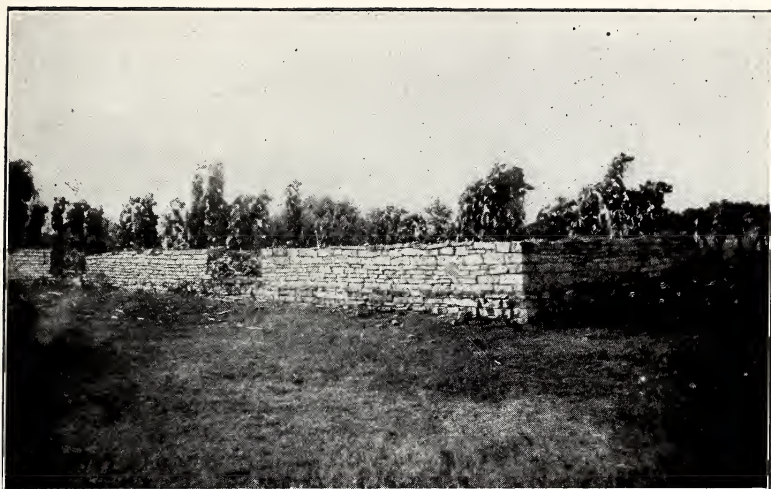




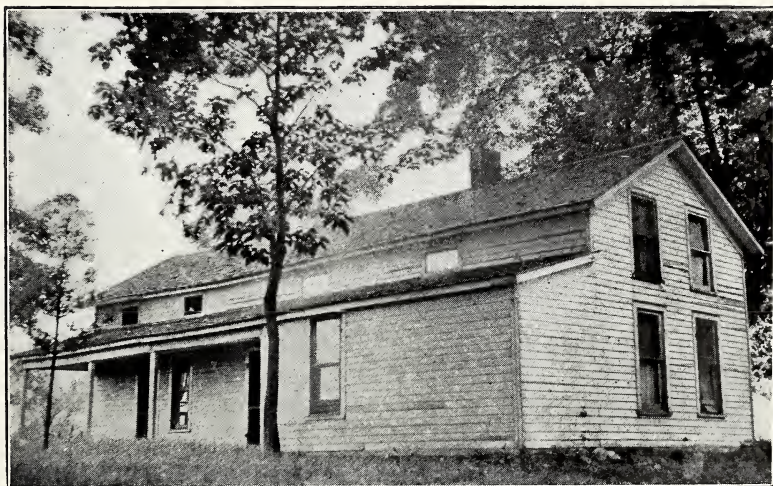
ONE OF THE FIRST POST OFFICES ALONG THE KANKAKEE  
RIVER. LIMESTONE TOWNSHIP.



ALONG THE KANKAKEE RIVER. MAPE'S SCHOOLHOUSE.  
IN EARLY DAYS, POST OFFICE. LIMESTONE TOWNSHIP  
SECTION 22.



ALONG THE KANKAKEE RIVER. IN EARLY DAYS, HAWKINS BARN,  
80'x100' LIMESTONE TOWNSHIP SECTION 22.

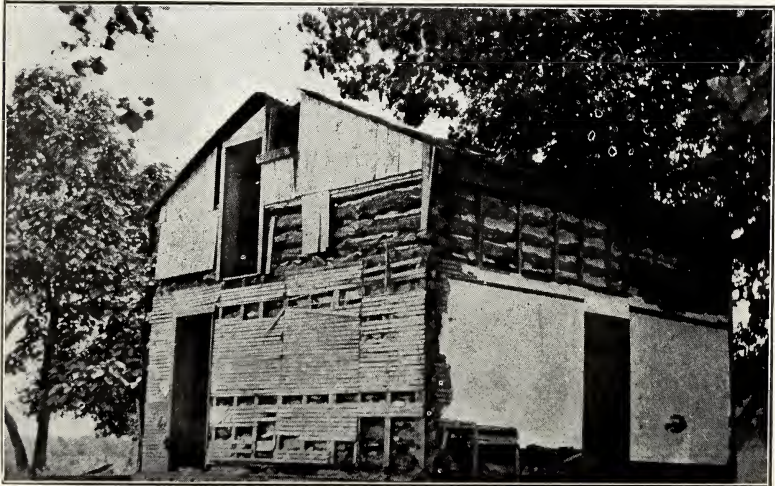


OLD COUNTY POOR HOUSE. SALINA TOWNSHIP SECTION 13.



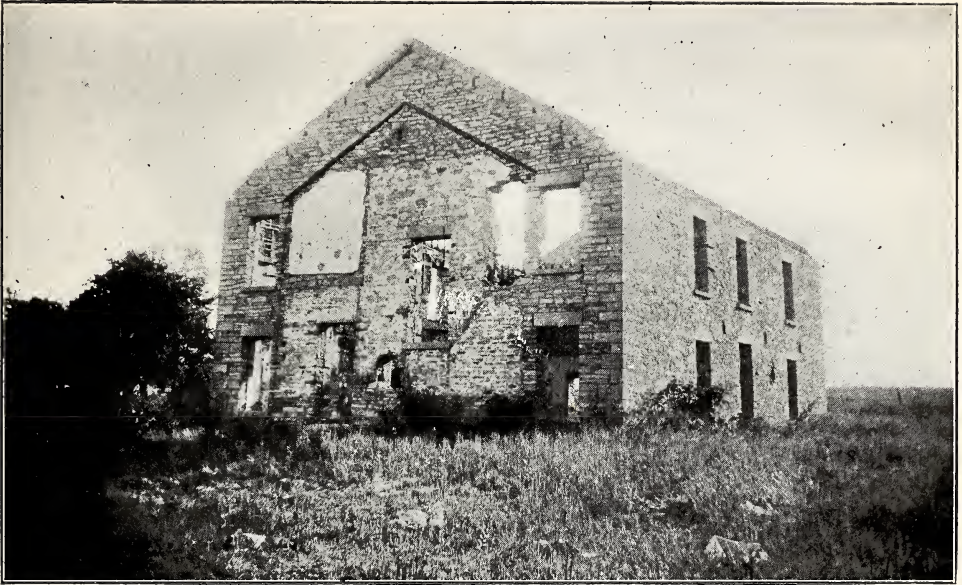


BUILDING ERECTED IN 1850. AT PRESENT (1920) SAME CLAP-  
BOARDS, AND FOR THE MAJOR PART SAME WINDOWS AND SHINGLES.  
SALINA TOWNSHIP SECTION 28. HERTZ'S GROVE.

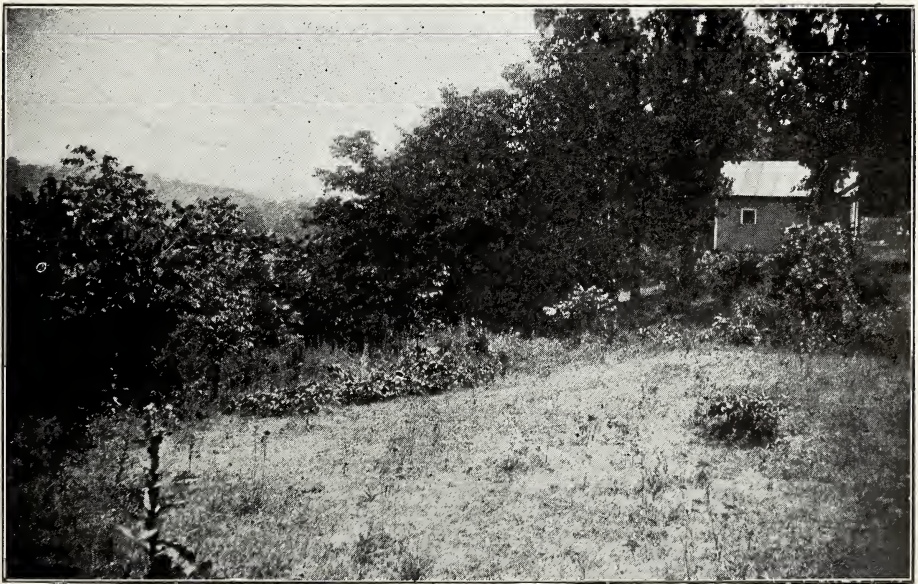


OLD LANDMARK. LOG HOUSE PRESERVED TO THE PRES-  
ENT TIME (1920) BUILT IN 1851 BY DAVID HERTZ. LUM-  
BER ON ROOF WAS HAULED FROM CHICAGO WITH A  
TEAM OF OXEN. SALINA TOWNSHIP SECTION 21.





OLD CREAMERY ALONG THE KANKAKEE RIVER IN USE IN THE 1870'S.  
LIMESTONE TOWNSHIP SECTION 9.



SITE OF HANFORD'S LANDING (KANKAKEE RIVER) WILL COUNTY.



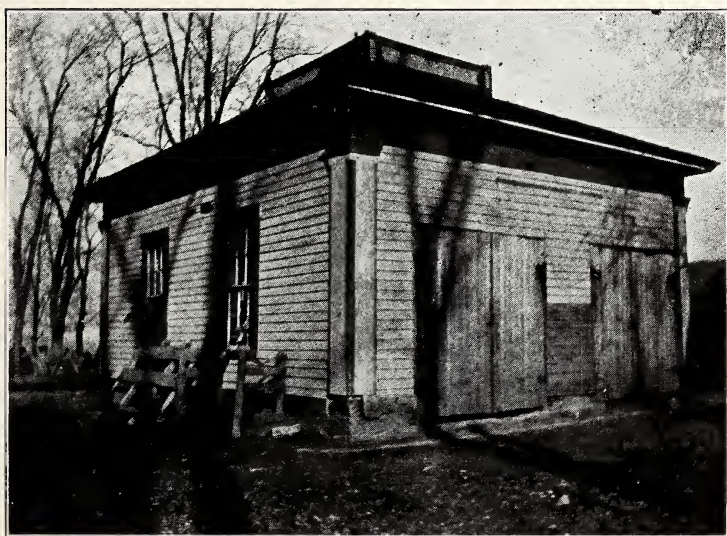


PIERS OF THE PROPOSED DECATUR AND STATE LINE R. R. IN THE 1870'S  
KANKAKEE RIVER. WILL COUNTY





DWELLING HOUSE OF MOREY T. FRINK (PILOT GROVE). SOUTH PART ERECTED BY JOEL B. HAWKINS, WHO BUILT THE FIRST LOG HOUSE OF BLACK WALNUT TREES IN PILOT GROVE IN THE EARLY 1850'S.



PILOT TOWN HOUSE



# Appendix





# *Historical Synopsis of the Parishes of Kankakee County*

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## **Including a Few Other Contiguous Parishes.**

The presentation of a few historical notes and dates of the following parishes was deemed justified from the fact that the parishes historically described in the preceding pages and a few others were originally more or less connected with and attended by a common mother parish. For the sake of completeness and in order to gain a better general view other parishes were included in this synopsis and this should not be considered as a matter altogether foreign to the sketch.

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### **BOURBONNAIS (Maternity B. V. M.)**

#### **I. Missionary priests from Vincennes, Ind. and other places:**

Rev. Crevier.

Rev. Maurice de St. Palais. Stopped several times at Bourbonnais.

Rev. Hypolite Pontavisse. Built first log church.

Rev. Stephen Theodore Badin. A native of France and first ordained priest in the United States; last visit to Bourbonnais, June 13, 1846. (78 years of age. 53 years a priest.)

#### **II. Resident Pastors:**

Rev. Rene Courgeault, from France ..... 1847-1852

Rev. B. Wieg (L'Huicq) ..... 1852

Rev. Chas. Chiniquy ..... 1852-1853

Rev. J. Maistre (Lemaitre) ..... 1853-1854

Rev. Antoine Lebel ..... 1854-1855

Rev. Louis Cartuyvels, from Belgium ..... 1855-1856

Rev. Isaac Desaulniers ..... 1856-1857

Rev. Alexis Mailloux ..... 1857-1860

Rev. Joseph Neree Gingras ..... 1860-1863

Rev. C. Ducroux, from Switzerland .....	1863-1864
Rev. Jacques Cote .....	1864-1865
Rev. P. Beaudoin, C. S. V. ....	1865-1900
Rev. Cyrille Fournier, C. S. V. ....	1900-1908
Rev. M. T. Dugas, C. S. V. ....	1908-1912
Rev. J. A. Charlebois, C. S. V. ....	1912-1918
Rev. M. J. Marsille, C. S. V. ....	1918-1919
Rev. P. Dube, C. S. V. ....	1919-1920
Rev. W. J. Surprenant, C. S. V. ....	1920-

Most of the above priests came from Canada.

## **ST. GEORGE.**

(St. George)

First wooden chapel in 1848.

- I. Missionary Priests:

Rev. Rene Courceault, from Bourbonnais ..	1849-1853
Rev. Epiphane Lapointe .....	1853-1860
- II. Resident Pastors:

Rev. Epiphane Lapointe .....	1860-1861
Rev. Pierre Paradis .....	1861-1871
Rev. Prosper Beaudry .....	1871-1879
Rev. Urgel Martel .....	1879-
Rev. Jos. C. Lesage .....	1879-1889
Rev. Armand L. Labrie .....	1889-1896
Rev. Onezime R. Boudreau .....	1896-1898
Rev. F. X. Chouinard, C. S. V. ....	1898-1903
Rev. A. J. Tardif, C. S. V. ....	1903-1909
Rev. Cyrille A. Poissant .....	1909-

## **ST. ANNE.**

(St. Anne)

Organized by Rev. Charles Chiniquy in 1853. First resident pastor, 1853-1856. From 1859 attended by the pastors of Beaverville (Ste. Marie): Rev. Lapointe, 1859-1860; Cote, 1860-1862; Ducroux, 1862-1863; Gauthier, 1863; Marshal, 1863-1866; Boisvert, C. S. V., 1866; Kertson, 1866-1869 and Demers, 1869-1871.

Resident Pastors:

Rev. Michael Letellier .....	1871-1883
Rev. J. U. Martel .....	1883-1886



Rev. Z. P. Bernard ..... 1887-

During the 18 months absence of Father Letellier, the parish was attended by Father L. Michaud and Father A. Goulet.

**L'ERABLE.**  
**(St. John the Baptist)**

Included in Chicago diocese up to 1877.

Name given to locality by P. Spink from St. John, P. Q., Canada. On the occasion of the Fourth of July celebration a few maple trees (L'Erange in French) were planted at his residence a half mile north of the church, and it was decided to call the hamlet L'Erange. The maple leaf and the beaver are the French Canadian emblems (Beaver-ville). At first a small chapel was built and later enlarged. About 1858 a Belgian syndicate was formed to buy a tract of land four miles north of the village. The result was an emigration of Belgian families from villages north of Namur and Jodoigne (Brabant). Some of the pioneer settlers emigrated to Kansas (Concordia), some to Minnesota (Marshall) and a few families settled in North Dakota, Nebraska and Iowa.

Originally the parish was attended as a mission from Bourbonnais, Kankakee, St. Anne (about 1853-1856) Beaver-ville, Gilman, Clifton and Ashkum (probably 1856-1858). Resident Pastors:

Rev. C. Brissard ..... 1856-1859

Rev. C. Vandeprel, from Holland ..... 1859-1863

Rev. J. Cote, attended from Kankakee ..... 1863-1864

Rev. Pierre Pernin ..... 1864-1867

For three or four months no pastor; parish attended by Rev. Pernin, who remained a few months in Clifton.

Rev. J. Clement ..... 1868-1873

For sometime no pastor; parish attended from Bourbonnais (Rev. Roy, Rev. Mainville, Rev. Rouquier) up to September, 1874.

Rev. J. Rouquier ..... 1874-1886

Present church built in 1874, also a school but no sisters to teach could be secured.

Rev. Recouvreur ..... 1886-1889

Rev. H. Delbaer, from Belgium ..... 1889-1890

Rev. J. Lizée ..... 1890-1894

Built new parsonage.

Rev. J. E. B. LeVasseur ..... 1894-1919

Improved and reorganized the school built by Father Rouquier, engaged the Sisters of the Sacred Heart of Mary to teach.

Rev. P. E. Lebon ..... 1919-

### KANKAKEE.

(St. Rose of Lima)

Pastors: Rev. Louis Cartuyvels, 1855, had charge of the Outmissions of L'Erable, St. George and Manteno and the district west of Kankakee; later other missions at St. Anne and Beaverville were added for a short time only. After 1855 no pastor until the arrival of:

Rev. J. B. Champeau, April to October ..... 1857

Rev. Epiphane Lapointe ..... 1857-1860

Attended all the neighboring missions, left for Canada, made pastor of Rimouski, where he died Oct. 28, 1862, at the age of 40.

Rev. Alexis Mailloux ..... 1860-1862

"Le Grand Vicaire Mailloux". Opened the Academy of the Sisters of the Congregation of Notre Dame (Montreal). Counteracted with distinct success the pernicious influence of the apostate priest Chiniquy. Returned to Quebec in 1862.

Rev. Jacques Cote, from Beaverville ..... 1862-1864

Rev. Joseph M. Langlois ..... 1864-1866

Nine months after his ordination. Left June, 1866 for Hotel Dieu hospital (Quebec) where he died in that same year.

Rev. A. Marshal ..... 1866-1871

From St. Marie-aux-Mines (Alsace) where he returned, May 1871. St Viator's college having charge of the parish to September.

Rev. P. Paradis, from St. George ..... 1871-1894  
Actual church built, 1874, ready for dedication by  
Bishop Foley, 1877. Clergy present: Rev. Cote,  
Beaudoin, Gonand, McShane, Letellier, Mainville  
and Marsile.

Rev. A. D. Granger ..... 1894-  
Church enlarged, 1907. Installed art glass win-  
dows, 1910. Arrangements made for the Italians to  
worship in St. Rose church.

### **BEAVERVILLE.** (St. Mary's)

Included in Chicago Diocese up to 1877.

#### **I. Missionary Priests:**

Parish organized 1856; first church built 1857.  
Attended by Rev. C. Brisard, pastor of L'Erable  
1856-1859.

#### **II. Resident Pastors:**

Rev. Epiphane Lapointe .....	1859-1860
Rev. J. Cote .....	1860-1862
Rev. C. Ducroux .....	1862-1863
Rev. T. Gauthier .....	1863-
Rev. A. Marshal .....	1863-1866
Rev. L. Boisvert, C. S. V. ....	1866-1867
Rev. G. S. Kertson .....	1867-1869
Rev. L. B. Demers .....	1869-1872
Rev. J. Rouquier .....	1872-1874
Rev. C. Clement .....	1874-1881
Rev. H. Delbaer .....	1881-1882
Rev. L. G. Langlais, C. S. V. ....	1882-1902
Rev. M. T. Dugas, C. S. V. ....	1902-1908
Rev. M. J. Marsile, C. S. V. ....	1908-1913
Rev. J. E. Belair, C. S. V. ....	1913-1917
Rev. A. Tardif, C. S. V. ....	1917-1918
Rev. W. Surprenant, C. S. V. ....	1918-1920

### **MANTENO.** (St. Joseph's)

The first settlers attended religious service at Bour-  
bonnais and St. George from where it was attended by Rev.



P. Paradis, at one time. He built the first small frame church, (1862) where the parsonage stands at present.

Resident Pastors:

Rev. George S. Kertson ..... 1870-1879

Built large frame church in 1876, destroyed by fire in 1898.

Rev. A. Goulet ..... 1879-1881

Rev. J. M. Mevel ..... 1881-1882

Rev. A. L. Bergeron ..... 1882-1884

Rev. F. Chouinard ..... 1884-1898

Rev. O. R. Bourdeau ..... 1898-

### LEHIGH-IRWIN DISTRICT

(St. James)

Organized 1862 or 1863.

### MOMENCE.

(St. Patrick's)

Originally attended from either St. Anne or St. George. Mission established by Rev. Epiphane Lapointe who was succeeded by the following:

Missionary Priests:

Rev. P. Paradis ..... 1867-1872

Rev. M. Letellier ..... 1872-1878

Rev. Joseph Lesage ..... 1878-1885

Rev. Z. Berard ..... 1885-1890

Resident Pastors:

Rev. George S. Kertson ..... 1890-1895

Rev. A. L. Labrie ..... 1895-

Temporary pastor of St. George until 1896. Erection of parsonage, 1896, of St. Patrick's Academy, 1906, of new church, 1914.

### PILOT.

(SS. Peter and Paul's)

Organized, 1869.

### PAPINEAU.

(St. Joseph's)

Included in Chicago Diocese up to 1877.

St. Joseph's church at Papineau was organized in 1872. First pastor, Rev. John Alphonse Rouquier, missionary ap-

ostolic, April 1, 1872 to June, 1874 when he was appointed pastor of L'Erable.

Subsequent Pastors:

Rev. A. Delbaer, attended from Beaverville 1881-1882

Rev. Beliveau ..... 1885

Rev. M. Letellier, attended from St. Anne.

Rev. Joseph Michaud, who attended also Watseka as an outmission. Buried in Maternity church of Bourbonnais.

Rev. A. Goulet, for a short period.

Rev. John Rouquier ..... 1890-1894

Rev. A. Mainville ..... 1894-1897

Rev. Lucier, pastor for about one year.

Rev. Auguste Tapin ..... 1899-1904

Appointed pastor at Damar, Kansas, diocese of Concordia.

Rev. Armand N. Verreault ..... 1905-1906

Rev. Larrivee, January to March ..... 1906

St. Joseph's parish of Papineau was as can be inferred from the above notes, at times provided with resident pastors and again was made an outmission. The fact that the records have disappeared some years ago will explain the deficiency of more accurate and definite dates.

## KANKAKEE

### (St. Mary's)

Immaculate Conception B. V. M.

Canonically erected, 1873.

## ESSEX.

### (St. Lawrence O'Toole's)

In early days the Catholic pioneer settlers in the extreme northwestern district of Kankakee county were attended by Rev. Bartholmew Lonargan from St. Rose of Lima parish, Wilmington, who organized it in 1859, being its first resident pastor; then followed Rev. John McMullen, D. D.; Rev. Daniel Riordan and others who ministered to the first settlers, some of whom were later on members of SS. Peter and Paul's church, Pilot, and some of St. James church, Irwin district. Mass was celebrated either in pri-

vate homes (Ed Daylor's and others), or in Daylor's school house. Rev. Doctor McMullen built a small church at Braidwood, then called Stewart's Grove. In 1875 Rev. Thomas O'Gara built a rectory at Braidwood. The first resident pastor at Braidwood was the Rev. R. H. McGuire, who in 1878 was succeeded by Rev. James J. Bennett. In the fall of 1880 St. Lawrence O'Toole's was made an independent parish under the charge of Rev. M. Zara (Italian) whose incumbency was of short duration. In May, 1881 St. Lawrence O'Toole's church was partly erected by its first pastor, the Rev. M. Zara, who previously said mass in Margaret Lacy's home and in the village school house, the church was completed by Rev. James F. Clancy, pastor until 1885.

Subsequent Pastors:

Rev. C. H. Gavin .....	1885-1888
Rev. Thomas Quigley .....	1888-1893
Rev. Michael Luby .....	1893-1894

Then the parish was again made an outmission of Braidwood under the pastorate of Rev. Dominick Spelman who built a church in the Outmission of Reddick in 1899.

**KANKAKEE.**  
(St. Patrick's)

After several years of planning the English speaking Catholics of Kankakee purchased two lots in 1890 at the corner of Hickory street and Indiana avenue. It was not, however, until July, 1892 that the parish of St. Patrick's was organized. Previous to this move some eighty families worshiped at St. Rose of Lima.

Resident Pastors:

Rev. J. J. Darcy .....	July 1892-1896
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Church dedicated September 29, 1893.

Rev. Wm. F. Hackett .....	1896-1902
Rev. T. J. Whalen .....	1902-1903
Rev. John P. Aylward .....	1903-1905
Rev. John T. Bennett .....	1905-1916

Built school in 1914.



Rev. J. F. Ryan .....	1916-1917
Rev. H. M. Shea .....	1917-1924

**GOODRICH.**  
**(Sacred Heart)**

Mission parish, atended from St. James', Irwin, 1896.

**REDDICK.**  
**(St. Mary's)**

In 1893 Father Bennett, pastor of Braidwood, was succeeded by Rev. Dominick Spelman, under whose pastorate St. Mary's church of Reddick was erected in 1899. In the fall of 1905 Rev. Francis Caraher was appointed as first resident pastor, having charge of St. Lawrence O'Toole's, Essex. About a year after his appointment he built the present handsome parsonage. In the fall of 1910 Father Caraher was transferred to Maternity B. V. M. church, Chicago. His successor was Rev. John B. Murray, who had charge of both parishes for eighteen months. In 1912 Rev. J. N. Kiely took charge until January, 1920, being succeeded by Rev. Charles Monahan.

**KANKAKEE.**  
**(St. Stanislaus)**

Originally the Polish speaking element worshiped at St. Mary's church. In 1900 about twenty families organized their own parish, placing it under the patronage of St. Stanislaus, B. M.

**Resident Pastors:**

Rev. Maximilian Kotecki .....	1900-1901
Rev. Edward Nowacki .....	1901-1905
Rev. Edward A. Kowalewski .....	1905-1910
Rev. Frank Ostrowski .....	1910-1912
Rev. Felix St. Feldheim .....	1912
Rev. A. Koytek .....	1912-1914
Rev. Bernard Orlemanski .....	1914-1918
Rev. Bernard K. Szudzinski .....	1918-

**MARTINTON.**  
**(St. Martin's)**

This was made an independent parish January 1, 1907, having previously been attended as an outmission from Papineau.

**Resident Pastors:**

Rev. Stanislaus Beaulieu ..... June 1906-1911  
Rev. H. Moulard M. Ap. .... 1912-1913  
Rev. J. E. B. LeVasseur from L'Erable, p. t. .... 1913  
Rev. L. G. Libert ..... 1913-1919  
    (Rev. A. Tachereau served during Father Libert's  
    chaplaincy in the army, June 15 to Sept. 15, 1918.)  
Rev. J. A. Roy ..... 1920-  
Rev. C. J. Higgins ..... 1920-  
Rev. George J. Lambert ..... 1920-  
    Present pastor, who also has charge of St. Joseph's  
    at Papineau.

After Martinton had been made an independent parish Papineau was attended from Beaverville for some time, and not attended at all at intervals. Father Beaulieu is the first priest who made his residence at Martinton, the parsonage having been built in 1906.

**HERSCHER.**  
**(St. Margaret Mary's)**

SS. Peter and Paul's—an outmission of Goodrich—was made an independent parish and its site transferred from Pilot Twp. southeast corner of Sec. 5, to the town of Herscher, July, 1920, where a new church was erected and placed under the patronage of St. Margaret Mary, with Rev. J. Rempe as its first pastor.

## *Rev. J. A. Rouquier*

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The Rev. John Alphonse Rouquier who labored so zealously among the pioneer settlers in the southeastern territory of Kankakee, was born in Villefranche, diocese of Rodez, France, in the year 1820. Although not directly concerned with this parish history he is mentioned here having been well known by many of our early settlers. His father had accompanied Napoleon the Third in the war with Spain. His mother died shortly after his birth, so that his education was left in the hands of the old soldier. It was the father's intention that he should be a physician and he began his course of studies to that effect in Paris. He soon developed other tastes, however, and joined the Holy Ghost congregation, being ordained a priest in 1851.

He was soon after sent as a missionary to the Island of Martinique where he worked zealously, and later to South America along the Amazon river in the Negro plantations, where he met with many experiences. In those days of various activities Father Rouquier served on the chapel boats of the Amazon river, before anyone dreamed of chapel cars. He ministered to the leper colonies of the Amazon, and helped to build schools and colleges in those growing countries.

A day came, however, when yellow fever brought him to the brink of the grave. He was sent back to France and to Rome for recuperation. After months of rest he returned to his missions but soon experienced that the old disease would again attack him. The doctors advised him to go and he left the country after fifteen years of hard labor.

Coming to Boston in the winter he started at once for Montreal, Can. Here he spent a couple of years, helping out here and there temporarily. Bishop Foley of Chicago was at that time asking for priests for his French parishes



of Iroquois and Kankakee counties. Father Rouquier responded to the bishop's invitation in 1871, and was appointed as pastor of Beaverville, where he labored from 1872-1874. From September 1874 until 1886 he was pastor of L'Erable, where he built the church and a school, but could not secure any sisters to teach.

A thirst for the missions and for martyrdom led him again to Indian territory where he spent three or four years. His old age, however, soon forced him back to the Peoria diocese where his last pastorate was Papineau, 1890-1894 which he had helped to build many years before. He gave up the active life of a pastor in 1894, and spent sometime in L'Erable with the pastor, Father LeVasseur, and then made his home with Father Granger in Kankakee for the rest of his wonderful life as a priest and a missionary.

On the 25th of March, 1905 he died in St. Francis' hospital, Peoria, Ill., where he had gone a few days before to pay a visit to his bishop, the great and learned L. Spaulding, who we are told was visibly affected when he learned of his death, having been such a good friend to the missionary. His remains were brought to Kankakee where solemn services were held in presence of all the clergy from the neighboring counties, and he was laid to rest in the Bourbonnais cemetery, in the family lot of the Granger family, whom he had honored with his friendship for so many years.

[The above is an appreciation by the Rev. A. D. Granger, who by his friendship with Father Rouquier was in a position to know and understand the grand soul of the wholehearted, venerable missionary.]

## *Synopsis*

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The pioneer and subsequent pastors and their appointments in Kankakee County, including the parishes of Beaverville, L'Erable, Papineau, Martinton of Iroquois county, Illinois.

The following list, although being only partially or in directly concerned with the parish histories in the foregoing pages, has been added to give a general conspectus of the appointments of pastors in Kankakee county since early days.

### Missionary Priests.

Rev. Lalumiere, 1837.  
 Rev. Crevier.  
 Rev. Maurice de St. Palais.  
 Rev. Hipolyte Dupontavice.  
 Rev. Stephen Theodore Badin.

### Resident Pastors.

Pastor	Parish	Appointment
Rev. Rene Courgeault	Bourbonnais .....	1847-1852 Missions: Kankakee, St. George, Manteno and L'Erable.
Rev. B. Wieg (L'Houicq)	Bourbonnais .....	1852-
Rev. Chas. Chiniquy	Bourbonnais .....	1852-1853 Visited several times the districts west of Bourbonnais.
Rev. J. Maistre (Lemaitre)	Bourbonnais .....	1853-1854
Rev. Antoine Lebel	Bourbonnais .....	1854-1855
Rev. Louis Cartuyvels	Bourbonnais .....	1855-1856 Missions: Kankakee, St. George, Manteno and L'Erable.
Rev. Isaac Desaulniers	Bourbonnais .....	1856-1857
Rev. C. Brisard	L'Erable .....	1856-1859
Rev. Ep. Lapointe	Kankakee .....	1857-1860 Missions: L'Erable, St. George, Beaverville, (1859-1860) St. Anne. St. George .....
Rev. A. Mailloux	Bourbonnais .....	1860-1861 Missions: Beaverville, St. Anne, district west of Kankakee. Kankakee .....
Rev. Ch. Vanderpoel	L'Erable .....	1860-1862 1859-1860
Rev. J. N. Gingras	Bourbonnais .....	1860-1863

Rev. J. Cote	Beaverville ..... 1860-1862 Kankakee ..... 1862-1864 Bourbonnais ..... 1864-1865 Missions: St. Anne, L'Erable, (1863-1864), district west of Kankakee.
Rev. P. Paradis	St. George ..... 1861-1871 Kankakee ..... 1871-1894 Missions: Momence (1867-1872) District west of Kankakee (1871-1877)
Rev. C. Ducroux	Beaverville ..... 1862-1863 Bourbonnais ..... 1863-1864 Mission: St. Anne.
Rev. T. Gauthier	Beaverville ..... 1863
Rev. A. Marshal	Beaverville ..... 1863-1864 Mission: St. Anne Kankakee ..... 1866-1871
Rev. P. Pernin	L'Erable ..... 1864-1867
Rev. P. Beaudoin, C.S.V.	Bourbonnais ..... 1865-1900
Rev. L. Boisvert, C.S.V.	Beaverville ..... 1866-1867 Mission: St. Anne.
Rev. Hahn, C. SS. R.	Missions of Pilot and Cabery ..... 1860's
Rev. Michael and Chas. Rosenbauer, C. SS. R.	Attending missions from Chicago in the later part of the 1860's.
Rev. George Kertson	Beaverville ..... 1867-1869 Mission: St. Anne. Manteno ..... 1870-1879 Irwin ..... 1879-1890 Momence ..... 1890-1895
Rev. C. Clement	L'Erable ..... 1868-1873 Beaverville ..... 1874-1881
Rev. L. B. Demers	Beaverville ..... 1869-1872 Mission: St. Anne.
Rec. Wm. Kuchenbuch	Missions of Pilot and Cabery ..... 1869-1873 Attended from Chebanse.
Rev. Prosper Beaudry	St. George ..... 1871-1879
Rev. M. Letellier	St. Anne ..... 1872-1882 Missions: Momence (1872-1878) Papineau.
Rev. J. Rouquier	Beaverville ..... 1872-1874 L'Erable ..... 1874-1886 Papineau ..... 1890-1894
Rev. Bruno Riess, O. S. B.	Attended Kankakee (St. Mary's) .. 1873-1874 and Pilot from Chicago.
Rev. Gelasius Kuba	Kankakee (St. Mary's) ..... 1874-1876 Mission: Pilot.
Rev. Francis Allgayer	Kankakee (St. Mary's) ..... 1876-1877 Mission: Pilot.
Rev. Clemens Duerr	Kankakee (St. Mary's) ..... 1877-1882 Mission: Pilot.
Rev. A. Goulet, Sr.	Irwin ..... 1877-1879 Manteno ..... 1879-1881 St. Anne ..... 1881-1882



Rev. J. J. Bennett	Essex, attended from Braidwood . . .	1879
Rev. Urgel Martel	St. George . . . . .	1879
	St. Anne . . . . .	1882-1886
Rev. T. Lesage	St. George . . . . .	1879-1889
	Mission: Momence (1879-1885)	
Rev. Jos. E. Michaud	St. Anne . . . . .	1880-1881
	Also at one time pastor at Papineau.	
Rev. J. M. Mevel	Manteno . . . . .	1881-1882
Rev. H. Delbaer	Beaverville . . . . .	1881-1882
	Mission: Papineau.	
Rev. M. Zara	Essex . . . . .	1881
Rev. James Clancy	Essex . . . . .	1881-1885
Rev. J. H. Kruei	Kankakee (St. Mary's) . . . . .	1882
	Mission: Pilot.	
Rev. A. L. Bergeron	Manteno . . . . .	1882-1884
Rev. L. G. Langlais, C.S.V.	Beaverville . . . . .	1882-1902
Rev. H. Bangen	Kankakee (St. Mary's) . . . . .	1883-
	Mission: Pilot.	
Rev. H. Mehring	Kankakee (St. Mary's) . . . . .	1883-1884
	Mission: Pilot.	
Rev. F. Chouinard, C.S.V.	Manteno . . . . .	1884-1889
	St. George . . . . .	1889-1903
Rev. Paul Halbmaier	Kankakee (St. Mary's) . . . . .	1884-1887
	Mission: Pilot.	
Rev. C. H. Gavin	Essex . . . . .	1885-1888
Rev. Recouvreur	L'Erable . . . . .	1886-1889
Rev. J. Beinecke	Kankakee (St. Mary's) . . . . .	1887-1891
	Mission: Pilot.	
Rev. Z. P. Berard	St. Anne . . . . .	1886-
	Mission: Momence (1886-1890).	
Rev. Thos. Quigley	Essex . . . . .	1888-1893
Rev. A. Labrie	St. George . . . . .	1889-1895
	Mission: Sumner (1889-1895).	
	Momence . . . . .	1895-
Rev. J. E. B. LeVasseur	Irwin . . . . .	1890-1894
	L'Erable . . . . .	1894-1920
	Chebanse . . . . .	1920-
Rev. J. Lizée	L'Erable . . . . .	1890-1894
Rev. A. Evers	Kankakee (St. Mary's) . . . . .	1891-1895
	Mission: Pilot.	
Rev. J. J. Darcy	Kankakee (St. Patrick's) . . . . .	1892-1896
Rev. Michael Luby	Essex . . . . .	1893-1894
Rev. A. D. Granger	Kankakee (St. Rose) . . . . .	1894-
Rev. Dominick Spelman	Essex and Reddick . . . . .	1894-1905
	Missions attended from Braidwood.	
Rev. A. Mainville	Papineau . . . . .	1894-1895
Rev. E. J. Therien	Irwin . . . . .	1894-1895

Rev. Francis Sixt	Kankakee (St. Mary's) ..... 1895-1903 Mission: Pilot (1895-1899)
Rev. J. C. Simard	Irwin ..... 1895-1905 Mission: Goodrich (1896-1899).
Rev. Wm. F. Hackett	Kankakee (St. Patrick's) ..... 1896-1902
Rev. O. Bordeaux	St. George ..... 1896-1898 Manteno ..... 1898-1923
Rev. Lucier	Papineau ..... 1898 Mission. Martinton.
Rev. August Tapin	Papineau ..... 1899-1904 Mission: Martinton.
Rev. J. Meyer	Goodrich ..... 1899- Mission: Pilot (1899-1920)
Rev. Maximilian Kotecki	Kankakee (St. Stanislaus') ..... 1900-1901
Rev. C. Fournier, C.S.V.	Bourbonnais ..... 1900-1908
Rev. Francis Nowaki	Kankakee (St. Stanislaus') ..... 1901-1905
Rev. T. J. Whalen	Kankakee (St. Patrick's) ..... 1902-1903
Rev. M. T. Dugas, C.S.V.	Beaverville ..... 1902-1908
Rev. John P. Aylward	Kankakee (St. Patrick's) ..... 1903-1905
Rev. A. J. Tardif, C.S.V.	St. George ..... 1903-1909 Beaverville ..... 1917-1918
Rev. C. A. Danz	Kankakee (St. Mary's) ..... 1903-1917
Rev. A. Verreault	Papineau ..... 1904-1905 Mission: Martinton.
Rev. John T. Bennett	Kankakee (St. Patrick's) ..... 1905-1916
Rev. Edward Kowalewski	Kankakee (St. Stanislaus') ..... 1905-1910
Rev. F. Caraher	Reddick ..... 1905-1910 Mission: Essex.
Rev. E. Bourget	Irwin ..... 1905-1917
Rev Stanislaus Beaulieu	Martinton ..... 1906-1911 Mission: Papineau until January, 1907.
Rev. M. T. Dugas, C.S.V.	Bourbonnais ..... 1908-1912
Rev. M. J. Marsile, C.S.V.	Beaverville ..... 1908-1913
Rev. C. A. Poissant	St. George..... 1909-
Rev. Frank Ostrowski	Kankakee (St. Stanislaus') ..... 1910-1912
Rev. John B. Murray	Reddick ..... 1910-1912 Mission: Essex.
Rev. A. Moulard	Papineau ..... 1910-1911 Martinton ..... 1911-1913 Mission: Papineau.
Rev. Felix Feldheim	Kankakee (St. Stanislaus') ..... 1912-
Rev. August Koytek	Kankakee (St. Stanislaus') ..... 1912-1914
Rev. J. A. Charlebois, C. S. V.	Bourbonnais ..... 1912-1918
Rev. J .M. Kiely	Reddick ..... 1912-1920 Mission: Essex.

Rev. L. G. Libert	Martinton ..... 1913-1919 Mission: Papineau.
Rev. J. E. Belair, C.S.V.	Beaverville ..... 1913-1917
Rev. Bernard Orlemanski	Kankakee (St. Stanislaus') ..... 1914-1918
Rev. J. F. Ryan	Kankakee (St. Patrick's) ..... 1916-1917
Rev. H. M. Shea	Kankakee (St. Patrick's) ..... 1917-
Rev. A. F. Korthals	Kankakee (St. Mary's) ..... 1917-
Rev. P. Dufault	Irwin ..... 1917-
Rev. Bernard Szudzinski	Kankakee (St. Stanislaus') ..... 1918-
Rev. W. Surprenant, C.S.V.	Beaverville ..... 1918-1920 Bourbonnais ..... 1920-
Rev. J. A. Roy	Martinton ..... 1920- Mission: Papineau.
Rev. C. J. Higgins	Martinton ..... 1920- Mission: Papineau.
Rev. George Lambert	Martinton ..... 1920- Mission: Papineau.
Rev. Chas. Monahan	Reddick ..... 1920-
Rev. J. Rempe	Herscher ..... 1920-

---

Originally the parishes of Beaverville, L'Erable, Papineau and Martinton belonged to the Diocese of Chicago until the organization of the Peoria Diocese in 1877.



# *Family Record*

## BIRTHS                      BAPTISMS

NAME	Month	Date	Year	Month	Date	Year

# Marriages

NAME	MARRIED TO	Month	Date	Year

# *Deaths*

NAME	Month	Date	Year	CEMETERY



## *Family Tree*





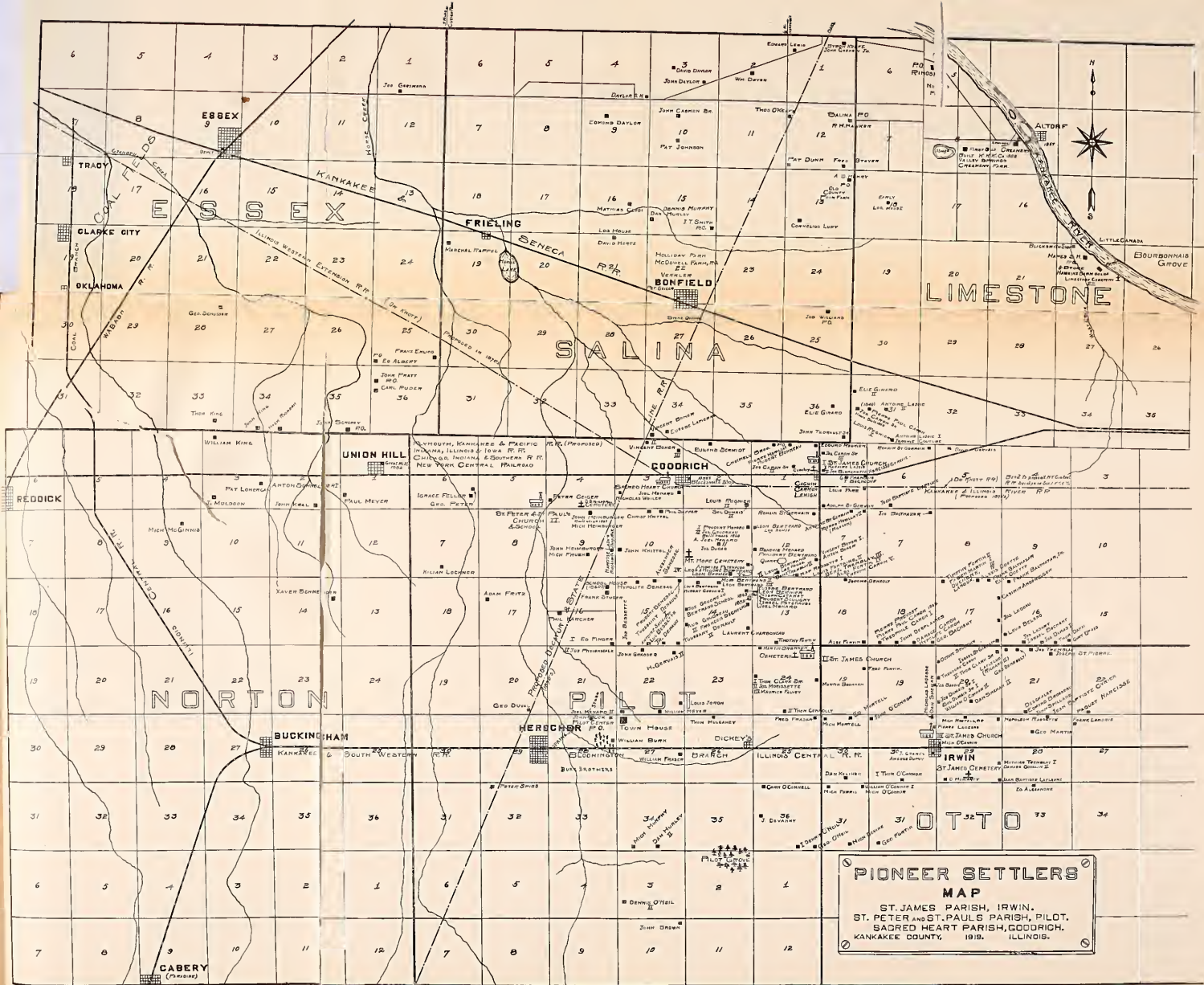






















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Fred L. Schneider, Cashier

A. S. Legris, Asst. Cashier

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These new sack suits prove that.  
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Incorporated

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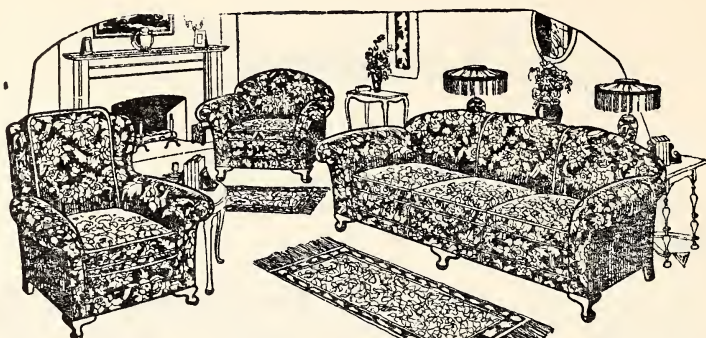
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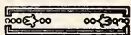
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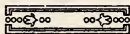
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Best Groceries at  
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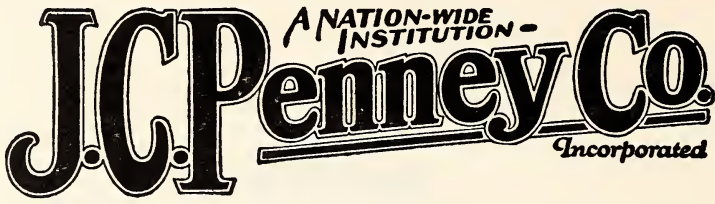
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A Good  
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Oils are the best at  
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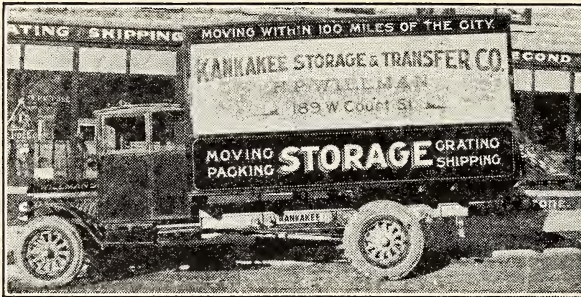
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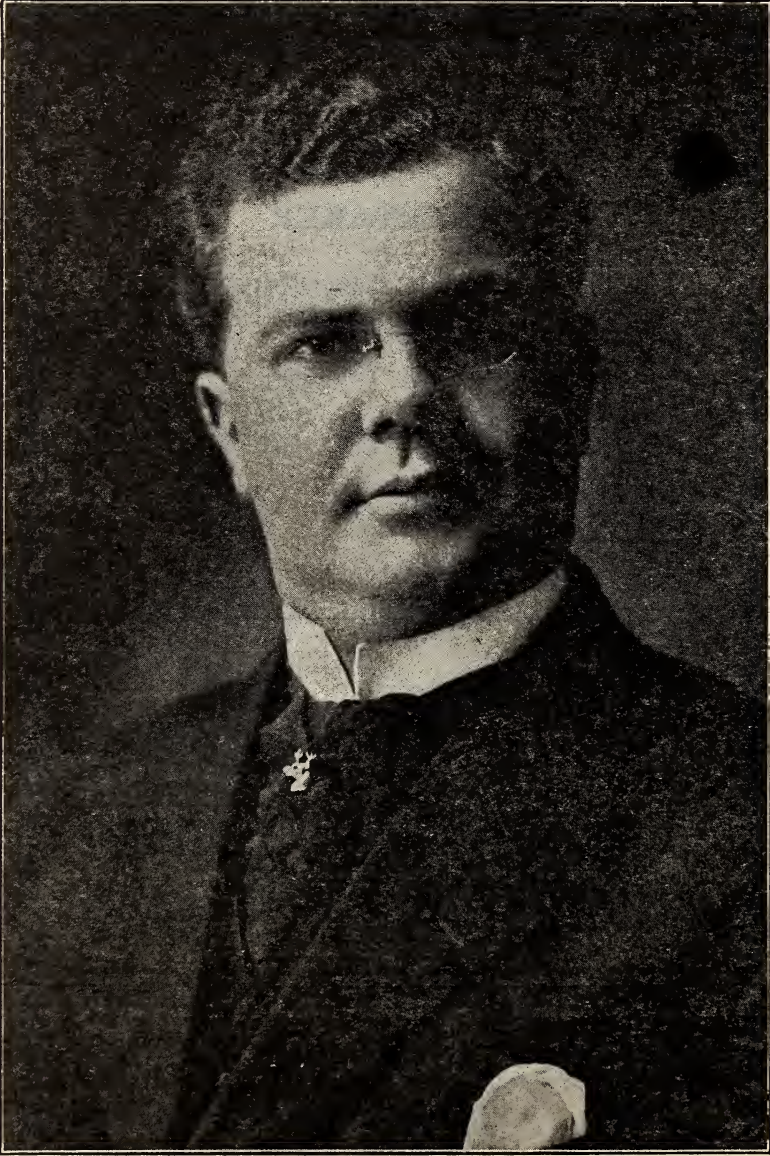
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